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TIMES BUILDING,
FIRST AND BROADWAY.

BANKS.

Statement of the Condition of the University Bank of Los Angeles,

At the Close of Business on December 31, 1891.

ASSETS:	LIABILITIES:
Cash on hand.....	\$25,500.77
Due from banks and on call.....	45,719.71
Loans and discounts.....	71,240.48
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,843.92
	233,254.93
Due depositors.....	142,819.5
	307,368.53

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ss
County of Los Angeles, ss
R. M. Widney, president, and Geo. L. Arnold, cashier, of the University Bank of Los Angeles, being severally duly sworn each for himself, say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of January, 1892.

[SEAL] FRANKLIN JORDAN,
Notary Public.

Statement of the Paid-up Capital of the University Bank of Los Angeles
on December 31st, 1891.

Amount of capital paid-up in U. S. gold coin..... \$100,000.00
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ss
County of Los Angeles, ss
R. M. Widney, president, and Geo. L. Arnold, cashier, of the University Bank of Los Angeles, being severally duly sworn each for himself, say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of January, 1892.

[SEAL] FRANKLIN JORDAN,
Notary Public.

Security Savings Bank—Capital, \$200,000.

No. 148 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
F. N. MYERS, President; N. A. H. HELLMAN, Vice-President; F. W. DEVAN, Cashier; A. W. HELLMAN, Merchant; T. L. DUQUE, Vice-President Farmers and Merchants; M. C. ROGERS, Capitalist; MAURICE S. HELLMAN, of Helman, Waldecker & Co., wholesale stationers, Los Angeles; J. A. GAYES, of Graves, O. M., & Co., in law, attorney, Los Angeles; J. H. JONES, of Graves, O. M., & Co., in law, attorney, Los Angeles; J. F. SARTORIUS, Capitalist, Boston; J. F. SARTORIUS, also Vice-President First National Bank, Monrovia, Cal.

Five per cent Interest Paid on Deposits.

THE NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC IS CALLED TO THE FACT THAT THIS BANK IS A CAPITAL AND SURPLUS COMBINED OF ANY SAVINGS BANK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, AND ONLY LOANS MONEY ON APPROVED REAL ESTATES SECURED; THAT AMONG ITS STOCKHOLDERS ARE SOME OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS OF THE COMMUNITY; THAT, UNDER THE STATE LAW, THE PRIVATE ESTATES OF ITS STOCKHOLDERS ARE PROTECTED FROM THE LIQUIDATION OF THE BANK; THAT, IN ADDITION TO THE LIQUIDATION OF THE BANK, EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES AND SHOPS, LABORERS, ETC., WILL FIND IT CONVENIENT TO MAKE DEPOSITS IN SMALL AMOUNTS. CHILDREN'S SAVING DEPOTS RECEIVED IN SUMS OF 5 CENTS AND UPWARD. REMITTANCES MAY BE SENT BY DRAFT OR WELL-FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS.

5 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits.
Main Street Savings Bank and Trust Company

CAPITAL..... \$200,000.00
426 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE DESIGN of this institution is to afford a safe repository for the earnings of all persons who are desirous of placing there money where it will be free from accident, and at the same time be earning for them a fair rate of interest. Deposits will be received in sums from \$1 to \$500. Working men and women should deposit at least 1 per cent of their wages. The will be given to those who will purchase a home or build business. Children can purchase 5-cent stamps in all parts of the city and county. It is the best education you can have in saving and caring for money.

J. B. LANKERSHIRE, Pres.; CHAS. FORMAN, Vice-Pres.; FRANK W. DEVAN, Cashier; CHAS. FORMAN, GEO. H. PIKE, I. N. V. NYQUIST, GERMAN, A. HAAS, J. S. SCHALLER, J. H. JONES, H. W. HELLMAN, J. B. LANKERSHIRE, Directors; INCREASE OF TOTAL RESOURCES.

January 1, 1890..... \$115,871.87
January 1, 1891..... 280,453.86
January 1, 1892..... 523,504.14

Money loaned on Mortgages.

The German-American Savings Bank.

14 S. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Capital Paid in Gold..... \$100,000.00
Interest compounded quarterly to depositors at the rate of 5 per cent on term and 10 per cent on ordinary deposits.

E. N. McDONALD, President; L. LICHTENBERGER, Vice-President; W. M. SHELDON, Secretary.

Open Saturday evenings for deposits only.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES, CAL., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DECEMBER 31, 1891.

AFTER HAVING MADE A DIVIDEND OF \$30,000.00

RESOURCES: Loans and discounts..... \$75,257.55
Banking hand and fixtures..... 173,954.04
Government bonds, 4 per cent..... 439,000.00
Cash on hand..... 887,778.83
Cash in banks..... 233,564.23

501,674.06

LIABILITIES: Surplus..... \$500,000.00
Surplus and profits..... 85,000.00
National bank notes outstanding..... 136,000.00
Deposits..... 1,349,056.13

\$1,900,678.35

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ss
County of Los Angeles, ss
George H. Homebrake, president, and F. C. Edwards, vice-president, of the National Bank, being severally sworn each for himself, say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. R. LANE, Clerk; P. R. PREST, Cashier; E. W. COE, Assistant Cashier.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: I. S. HELLMAN, President; H. W. HELLMAN, Vice-President; JOHN MILNER, Cashier; J. M. FLEISHMAN, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS: W. H. Perry, Emilie Childs, J. B. Lankershim, G. E. Thomas, Ducommun, H. W. Hellman, T. L. Duque, A. Glassell, I. W. Hellman.

EXCHANGE FOR SALE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, EUROPE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA Spring and Second sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital paid up..... \$250,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: W. L. GRAVES, E. F. C. Klokke, O. T. Sherman, W. H. Hartley, Dan McFarland, M. H. Sherman, Fred Eaton, John Wolfskill, Thos. R. Bard.

J. M. C. MARSH, President; T. L. Duque, Vice-President; FERRY WILDMAN, Vice-President; H. W. Jones, Cashier; A. HADLEY, Assistant Cashier.

CALIFORNIA BANK, Cor. Broadway and Second sts., LOS ANGELES. Paid up capital..... \$500,000.00
Surplus..... 20,000.00

DIRECTORS: Harvey Lindley, J. C. Hayes, E. W. Jones, G. W. Hughes, Sam Lewis.

OFFICERS: T. J. WELDON, Cashier; T. FRANKFIELD, Vice-President; J. M. WITMER, Assistant Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Cor. Broadway and Second sts., LOS ANGELES. Capital stock..... \$500,000.00
Surplus and profits..... 20,000.00

DIRECTORS: E. F. SPENCE, President; J. M. BIRKELL, Vice-President; G. L. SHAFER, Cashier; G. L. SHAFER, Assistant Cashier.

JOHN E. PLATER, William Lacy, J. D. Bicknell, H. Mabury, S. H. Mott, J. M. Elliott, D. M. McGaugh.

THE RICHELIEU HOUSE, SANTA ANA, CAL. Cor. Spring and Temple sts.

Terms \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Special attention paid to tourists and commercial travelers.

JOY'S VEGETABLE SAPSARILLA, N. E. cor. Spring & Fourth sts.

Most modern, most effective, largest bottle.

For sale by OFF & VAUGHN, the Druggists.

N. E. cor. Spring & Fourth sts.

LONDON CLOTHING COMPANY



Cake Keeps Moist and Fresh if made with Cleveland's Baking Powder.

The reason is Cleveland's is a pure cream of tartar powder free from alum and ammonia, which make cake dry and husky

CONSUMPTION

: : CAN BE CURED : :
This is being verified every week by those who are using the AERON SYSTEM of practice consisting of MEDICATED INHALATIONS and COMPOUND OXYGEN as prescribed by

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D. M. C. P. S. O.

137 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

This system of practice is effectual in the cure of Cataract, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

The cause of consumption consists in a weariness at times or a disposition to remain passive, a peculiar sensitiveness to the effects of cold; also breathlessness and slight hacking cough, with or without expectoration; fusing pains throughout the chest or back or under the shoulder blades; shortness of breath, especially after exertion and in the night; slight fever in the afternoon. Cold feet and hands, and in many cases a blue lividity of the lips and roots of the fingers.

It is unnecessary to give the symptoms in the more advanced stages of consumption, as there is scarcely a family in one State who have not at some time or other been subject to it.

It is, however, true that those persons who became the easy victims to this foul destroyer were those who had no knowledge of the disease, and that those who did not know the various parts of the benefit to be derived from using the Aerion system of practice nine-tenths of whom have been permanently cured, and with our new and improved apparatus, even those who have been partially cured, if not superior to all others in the world, yet will all agree that something more heroic is required to kill and destroy such a terrible disease as consumption.

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THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

PUBLISHERS OF THE

Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.

H. G. OTIS.....President and General Manager.
WM. A. SPALDING.....Vice-President
ALBERT McFARLAND.....Treasurer.MARIAN OTIS.....Secretary
C. C. ALLEN.Office: Times Building.
Telephone numbers: Editorial, 674; Business office, 29

N. E. corner of First and Broadway.

Founded December 4, 1881.

The Los Angeles Times

OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

VOLUME XXI

ELEVENTH YEAR.

NUMBER 51

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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

GRAND OPERAHOUSE—Indigo.

AT THE THEATER—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

It is said that President Diaz of Mexico has offered a reward of \$80,000 for the body of Garza or for his detached head.

For the first time in many years the British Islands are without a Cardinal. The action of the coming consistory at Rome will, therefore, be watched with great interest.

It is our opinion that the question of war or peace with Chile will be decided by Chile herself. She will fire the first gun, and she will not wait for a formal declaration of war before doing it either.

It is the Chilean mob that the United States will have to conquer and give a lesson in decency. The government would probably do the right thing, and secure peace if it could, but the mob will not let it.

Adj't.-Gen. ALLEN says that a good portion of his time nowadays is given up to reading letters from Californians who want to enlist in the event of war with Chile. The trouble is that all of the writers want to be captains, majors, colonels or brigadier-generals.

The gerrymander which the New York Democrats have in contemplation gives the Democrats, on the basis of the vote of 1888, one district for every 30,815 votes and the Republicans one district for every 45,152 votes, an average difference of nearly 50 per cent in favor of the Democrats. That's the way the gerrymander works.

The programme of entertainment for the visiting delegates of the National League of Press Clubs was carried out in a thorough and satisfactory manner yesterday. The weather was all that the most ardent California denizen could have asked, and the opportunity for showing off the best points of the country in a brief time was improved for all it was worth. The visitors are no doubt satisfied by this time that genuine hospitality is a quality not confined to one particular section of the State; that it abides among the orange growers as well as about the bay of San Francisco and on Mt. Hamilton.

ALEXANDER CRAW, chief quarantine officer of the State Board of Horticulture, has discovered a new insect which it is feared may be destructive to fruit trees. It is of the *iceria* (cottony cushion scale) family, and was imported from Australia on some trees of the Norfolk Island pine species received in San Francisco a few days ago. There are only four species of cottony cushion scale known. The new insect, though very like the other species, has some distinctive features. They are much smaller and have a jet black body. Down the center of the back of the insect proper runs a ridge of yellow cotton, while the cottony sack, instead of being corrugated, as in all other *iceria*, is smooth and of a grayish white color. The fact that it belongs to the cottony cushion scale family presupposes that it is a destructive fruit pest, but it may not be one. Mr. Craw is investigating it with a view to finding out whether it is harmless or not.

DEATH is thinning out the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States very rapidly and sending them to their court of last resort. Justice Bradley is the latest to succumb. He was born March 14, 1813, at Berne, N. Y. He graduated from Rutgers College in 1836, was admitted to the bar in 1839, and practiced his profession at Newark, N. J., for thirty years. He attained great eminence in the law, was a writer of acknowledged ability, and, in the time of war, a staunch supporter of the Union. President Grant appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1870. In 1877 he served as member of the Electoral Commission, and in that capacity gave his decision with the majority in favor of President Hayes. For this the Democratic press of the country never forgave him, and no man on the Supreme bench was ever more roundly abused. Nevertheless, he will be mentioned in history as a man of unblemished integrity, possessing one of the soundest legal minds that this country has ever produced.

It is a point well stated that the Chilean leaders stand in more awe of the mob at their elbows than they do of the power of the United States. The Chilean government knows right well that if it should tender a proper apology and indemnity to the United States its lease of power would be cut very short. There would probably be another revolution started within forty-eight hours, and President Montt and the members of his cabinet would be promptly shot. Meanwhile, the Chilean authorities have not been averse to pursuing a temporizing policy and leading the United States on with false hopes. That is their method of diplomacy. All this time their finest warship, the Admiral Prat, is nearing completion; they are augmenting their stock of torpedoes and other war material, and their foreign agents are no doubt negotiating for alliances. As soon as there is nothing more to be gained by delay, or as soon as some point of advantage is likely to be turned in favor of the United States, we may look for a change of front. When the vessel in the lead of the white squadron attempts to pass through the Straits of Magellan look out for something to pop!

South of the iron and coal country are the copper fields about St. George. These extend down into Arizona and are considered very rich. One of the mills of this section recently extracted from 350 tons of second-class ore 90 tons of matte, containing 88 per cent copper.

The Pioche section is rich in precious metals, mainly silver. The mines were discovered in 1864, and worked on an extensive scale from the beginning. Up to 1888 the gross yield of the district was \$26,000,000, of which \$15,783,788 came from two mines, and paid \$4,335,000 dividends to their owners. The Pioche Consolidated Mining and Reduction Company is now actively engaged in opening up its various mines

and building reduction works, railroad, etc., having expended the sum of \$123,750 in building a railroad and \$68,900 in building reduction works.

Within easy reach of the Pioche territory are the famous White Pine district and the Osceola placer mines. To the west there is the cedar district and Campbell's mines. It is said that Mr. Campbell has offered a bonus of \$200,000 to any railroad company which first builds through there.

There are also fertile agricultural and stock-growing valleys in Southern Nevada to be tapped. Talking about the Pacific Coast terminus of the new line, the Record says:

There will be built a city rivaling in importance San Francisco or any other Pacific Coast possibility. Our ores can be carried to tide-water, and if necessary shipped to Wales for treatment, or smelted here, and probably will be built at the sea coast terminal, and the ores, concentrated here, will be treated. As a matter of fact, the Cabuenga winter-vegetable growers do not usually expect a fancy market for their truck before February 1st, as the Chinese and other gardeners frequently supply the markets as late as that. From February to May or June, however, the Cabuenga people have it pretty hard, and our vegetables are set out in the early fall upon land that has been prepared the previous spring, and require ordinarily only enough water to settle the soil about the roots of the young plants. Other vegetables, as peas or string beans, cannot be started till after the "frost-free" is expected in October or November, though it did not come this season till December 4, and as a consequence the bulk of the pea and bean crop will be somewhat retarded.

Some growers having irrigation facilities were enabled to plant earlier than their less fortunate neighbors, and are now shipping to San Francisco, with most satisfactory results. The market begins about the 30th of August and grows 15 cents per pound in that market, and prices are improving daily.

On the 1st of February the Cabuenga Winter Vegetable Association, which includes all the principal growers, will establish a depot in Los Angeles, and be prepared to fill Eastern orders. This Eastern market promises to be a large one this season. Many thousands of dollars worth of winter vegetables were shipped East last year and a market has been developed that puts this industry in the front rank of Southern California specialties.

The Cabuenga people, both of valley and foothills, are thoroughly aroused to the advantages of providing a general system of irrigation, and a district is about to be organized under the Wright act. There seems to be no doubt but plenty of water can be secured at reasonable cost.

Though Cabuenga has probably in the past felt the need of irrigation less than any other portion of Southern California, owing to natural advantages and character of climate, it is now realized that irrigation is the only thing lacking to make the valley a veritable paradise.

Groves of oranges, lemons, bananas would supplant the hay fields of today. Small patches of pineapples, guavas, perennial strawberries and vegetables would yield more profit than quarter sections of HAYSEED.

The Rev. A. J. Wells.

HIS THIRD RELIGIOUS CHANGE OF BASE.

SIERRA MADRE, Jan. 19.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] On behalf of the gentleman above named, will you kindly allow me to say a word, as he is too modest to speak for himself in this connection. When I closed my labors in San Bernardino, immediately prior to my last summer's vacation, the Unitarian congregation there was large, resolute and most promising.

It contained a fair proportion of the intelligence, the enterprise, the moral purpose of the town. My severe illness has necessitated the election of a successor, and the Unitarian congregation has been casting about with that end in view. For the last two Sundays the Rev. Mr. Wells has supplied the pulpit, and he has produced a very strong impression.

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Redlands, only eight miles distant by rail, is one of the most prosperous colonies on the Coast. It is quite remarkable for its intelligence, as for its wealth, and a large proportion of its most influential families are strongly inclined to liberal religious ideas. Mr. Wells has preached there twice and has found a remarkably promising nucleus for a church. It is the purpose to unite, under the ministry of one man, the liberal congregations of these two towns, and to make the whole town one man.

The dual field is a very attractive one, and with the charming pulpit gifts of Mr. Wells there is every prospect that a large and influential church will be built up in each place.

Very truly,

ELI FAY.

EPITOMIZED KNOWLEDGE.

Rand, McNally & Co.'s New Encyclopedia is a Superb Premium.

In one volume of 720 pages, it is offered as a premium with THE TIMES, daily, or with the SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR. It is a most valuable acquisition for any library. Never before has there been offered to the public a book of reference approaching this in completeness, compactness or cheapness. It contains 720 pages of encyclopedic information concerning all branches of knowledge, comprising in a condensed form, stripped of unnecessary verbiage, the very cream of the Encyclopedia Britannica, and the latest addition of Chambers's Encyclopedia, with the addition of a great many American subjects found in neither of the larger encyclopedias.

Besides being a comprehensive gazetteer of universal knowledge, it is also a complete atlas of the world. It has eighty full-page colored maps and nearly 2000 engravings. It treats of 18,000 subjects.

The publishers' retail prices for the Encyclopedia are \$8 and \$10 respectively, but the book will be sent by us, together with one year's subscription to the SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR, for the unprecedented low price of \$8.80; or it will be furnished with the DAILY TIMES, three months, delivered by carrier in any part of the city, for \$5.00. PRESENT YOUR FRIEND WITH AN ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND BOOK.

The Premium Dictionary is furnished with the DAILY TIMES three months for \$8.80; one year for \$10.20; or with the SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR one year for \$2.70.

Sample copy to be seen at the counting room.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

The Land of Used-to-be.

Beyond the purple, bazy trees
Of summer's utmost boundaries;

Beyond the range of eyes like these;

And on in the heat of noon,
The snatched gaze of memory,

The heat a land long lost to me—

A pleasure to the looker.

The chores were well sung, and the whole performance was given in a careful, painstaking fashion.

Though the opera is called by some critics a "one song" production, that particular air is a most pleasing one—one that fixes itself in the listener's mind, pursues him to his pillow and goes waltzing through his dreams, chases itself through each penitent stroke of the critic as he would write of the melody and its singers, and flutters out over the stage in the opera's over."

The piece has some charming situations in it, and, as Mr. Carleton's company is strong in people who can act, they were made the most of. Miss Vincent came on in the first act a dream of beauty in blue plaid (or was it velvet?) and made a deceptively perfect stage picture. Mr. Fitzgerald played the obnoxious Marquis de Marsillac with all the stupidity and dimness that could be expected for, and Mr. Bigelow was as cleverly droll as ever. Mr. Carleton sang the beautiful waltz-song with excellent effect, as did Mr. Murray in the third act, and both were deservedly popular.

Miss Lamar was a most charming singer, and sang and played with an archness that was delightful. This little lady has a most winning style and a strong place in the affections of the Los Angeles playgoers. She has not a great, big, excellent voice, but uses what she has with wonderful effect, and is debonair and graceful in her manner. Her voice is on the stage a pleasure to the looker.

The choruses were well sung, and the whole performance was given in a careful, painstaking fashion.

Tonight we are to have *Indigo* again, with a number of charming specialties, already noticed in these columns. This afternoon the *Gondoliers*.LOS ANGELES THEATER.—*Uncle Tom's Cabin* last night. A fair house was in attendance, and the piece gave all indications of satisfaction. There are a number of specialties introduced, though the various acts, which were well received, this afternoon and tonight the same play will be repeated. The sale of seats for the matinee is reported as being particularly large.

Tariff Pictures.

[New York Press.]

At the beginning of our last free trade period the price of pig-iron had fallen to an average for the four preceding years of \$32.19

a ton. After ten years of the revenue tariff the average price for a similar preceding period had risen to \$31.28 a ton.

That, peering up from behind knee,

I dreamed 'twas bridal drapery

Snowed over Used-to-be.

O land of love and dreamy thoughts,

And shining deeds and shady spots,

Of coolest, greenest grassy spots,

Embossed with wild forget-me-nots—

And all ye bloom that cunningly

Lift your faces up to me

Out of the past, I wish to see

The lips of Used-to-be.

And love ye all, and with wet eyes

Turned glimmering on the skies,

My blessings like your perfumes rise,

Till o'er my soul a silence lies

Sweeter than any song to me—

Sweeter than any melody

Or its sweet echo ya, all three—

My dream of life.

James Whitcomb Riley in Chicago Tribune.

A Jar Tester.

[Ohio State Journal.]

Grover Cleveland's latest phrase, "ineligible ineligibility," is being used as a "jag tester." As indicative of sobriety it is certainly better than walking a crack.

That's how prices go under the policies.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

The Winter Vegetable Industry.

COLOMBO, Jan. 19.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] The newspapers have of late, in their references to the winter-vegetable industry of the Cabuenga foothills, conveyed the impression that the crop of this season was not only later, but would be less in quantity than usual.

While it is true that the cool weather of the past month so far has somewhat retarded the maturing of the vegetable crop, it nevertheless promises to be bountiful as ever.

As a matter of fact, the Cabuenga

winter-vegetable growers do not usually

expect a fancy market for their truck before February 1st, as the Chinese and other

gardeners frequently supply the markets as late as that.

From February to May or June, however,

the Cabuenga people have it pretty hard,

and our vegetables are set out in the

early fall upon land that has been pre-

pared the previous spring, and require ordi-

narily only enough water to settle the

soil about the roots of the young plants.

Other vegetables, as peas or string beans,

cannot be started till after the "frost-free"

is expected in October or November,

though it did not come this season till December 4, and as a consequence the

bulk of the pea and bean crop will be some-

what retarded.

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THE TALK OF LONDON.

England's Plan to Break the Russo-French Alliance.

The Kaiser's Lack of Respect to the Duke of Clarence.

He Went Hunting When He Should Have Been Condoling.

Princess Mary of Teck Not to Marry for Five Years, if Precedent is Obeied—Other British News.

By Telegraph to The Times.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—[Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.] Lord Salisbury having suddenly taken the extraordinary step of cancelling Sir R. D. Morier's appointment as ambassador to Rome and deciding to retain him at St. Petersburg, the Foreign Office naturally is instructed to state that Morier's health is improving and he expresses willingness to remain in Russia. It seems, however, that the retention of Morier at St. Petersburg is due to the fact that the government is cooperating with the German and Italian governments in trying to persuade the Czar to abandon the French alliance and join the European pact, leaving France isolated. Morier, who is much liked by the Czar, is using his influence to arrange a conference between the Emperors of Russia and Germany, at which it is hoped the old harmony of relations may be re-established. Baron Vivian, who was nominated for St. Petersburg, has, in the meantime, had his appointment to Rome approved by the Queen.

The Prince of Wales passed several hours at Marlborough House today, and returned to Windsor Castle this evening to attend a private service in St. George's Chapel. After the service all proceeded to the memorial chapel. It was the final family gathering around the coffin of the Duke of Clarence.

The neglect of the German Kaiser to observe the respect due to the Duke of Clarence is noted in court circles here. The Emperor went on a shooting excursion to Buchschurg on the eve of the Duke's death, although he had been apprised that his condition was desperate. Even after receiving a telegram announcing the Duke's death he had another day's shooting, and instead of immediately hastening to express condolence, the Emperor did not call on the British ambassador until Sunday afternoon. The nearness of relationship justified the court here in expecting that the Emperor would mourn mourning for three weeks instead of three days.

The ex-Empress is believed to have written to a personage in the English court that she had been pained by her son's want of consideration, and has also cause to complain, as the Emperor did not call upon her as custom and duty dictated until the third day after the Duke of Clarence's death. The best interpretation put on the behavior of the Emperor is that he had a fit of eccentric humor, such as when then occurs, and allowed his latent ill-will toward the Prince of Wales to display itself.

Researches for precedents enabling Prince George to marry Princess Mary have disclosed the fact that it is the rule that in the event of the death of her betrothed, a royal princess must wait five years before becoming again eligible.

Regarding the refusal of the Miners' Federation to adopt a resolution of condolence the leading union paper, the Workmen's Times, while expressing the tenderest sympathy for Princess Mary, declines to magnify this single instance of blighted hopes into a national calamity and protests that men ought not to allow it to shift their mental balance or seduce them to sniveling and effusive declarations of loyalty to the throne.

The Newfoundland government is pressing the imperial government to sanction the ratification of the treaty with the United States negotiated in 1890 and urges that there be no further delay in order that the treaty may pass the United States Congress before March 4. Lord Knutsford, imperial secretary for colonies, appears reluctant to move in the matter.

BURNED AT SEA.

An Unknown Vessel Destroyed—Her Crew Probably All Lost.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The British steamer Egyptian Monarch, from New York, reports that early in the morning of January 18 she sighted a wooden vessel, apparently American, on fire. Judging from the smoke and odor, Capt. Irwin thinks she was laden with oil. As the steamer approached the burning craft it was seen that her masts were gone. Two men were clinging to the bowsprit. The lifeboat of the steamer was hastily cleared away, but before it could be lowered the bowsprit fell and the two men were not afterwards seen. Capt. Irwin thought it probable that boats from the burning vessel were somewhere in the vicinity and remained near until daylight, but no one was seen. The burning vessel was probably the same one reported by the Imperial Prince.

Crushed by a Falling Cliff.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—A most peculiar and fatal accident occurred at Dieppedalle, in the Department of the Seine Inferieure, today. Near the town is a high precipice, at the foot of which are a number of houses. This morning without a moment's warning a rock at the top came down 150 yards, crashing down with a thundering noise upon two buildings used as laundries and another house, completely burying them. A large crowd of rescuers went to work at once. Twenty persons, men, women and children, were taken from the ruins, all of whom were more or less injured. Two women were taken out dead.

Fighting in the Soudan.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A dispatch from Paris to the Times says that the expedition sent out by the French government against the tribe of Samori, in the French Soudan, to punish them for acts of lawlessness, had an engagement with natives on January 11. The natives greatly outnumbered the forces of the expedition, but after hard fighting were repulsed. The French loss was six killed and thirty wounded. The natives had lost several hundred of their number dead on the field.

A Frightful Disaster in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—During divine services in a church at Slobodsker, in the government of Viatka, the roof gave way and fell upon the worshippers beneath. A scene of the wildest confusion followed. Villagers rushed to the scene and worked heroically to rescue the persons imprisoned by fallen timbers, boards, etc. When the wreck was cleared it was found that fifty persons were either killed or injured.

A WOMAN'S SAD STORY.

The Daughter of a Noted General Deceived by Her Inheritance.

Sioux City (Iowa), Jan. 22.—[By the Associated Press.] A remarkable story is told by an old lady who lives in a woodshed in the rear of a prominent lawyer's residence in this city. She says that she is a daughter of Gen. Patterson, of Mexican war fame, and, as wife of Col. Graham, followed a regiment to Mexico, where she and a daughter of Gen. Taylor carried a flag over the walls at Chepultepec when it had fallen from the hands of Maj. Van Dorn. She says her father was very rich when he died, and she charges Gov. Patterson of Pennsylvania with keeping her from her inheritance.

She came here some years ago from New Orleans, bringing with her about \$15,000, which she invested in property. It is all gone. She declares that she was swindled out of it by parties here. She has lived in a filthy hotel a long while, depending on the county for her scant supply of coal. The fact of her being kept in such poverty causes indignation among people, and she will doubtless be cared for hereafter. A large amount of jewelry and silver plate which she had when she came here is gone, but she still keeps a number of beautiful dresses. Her story is generally believed, though the connection with the Pennsylvania Governor is not clear.

QUAY HITS HARD.

Editors of Another Paper Convicted of Libeling Him.

The Jury in the Case of the Pittsburgh Post Promptly Bring in a Verdict of Guilty as Charged in the Indictment.

By Telegraph to The Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 22.—[By the Associated Press.] The jury in the famous libel suit of Senator Quay against the Pittsburgh Post Publishing Company, Albert Barr, president, and James Mills, editor, brought in a verdict this evening of "guilty in manner and form as indicated."

Judge Horner in his charge to the jury said that if the publication was made without negligence then the jury must acquit. The jury must be satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the publication was made negligently and maliciously; otherwise the verdict must be for the defendants. Continuing, he said:

It is not the duty of the Commonwealth to prove malice, if the words used are necessarily of a character to blacken the reputation. The charge is false. The law presumes malice. In this case there is no evidence of malice or any special meaning, and therefore the meaning is to be gathered from the whole article on the subject and after obtaining all light possible.

At 6 o'clock the jury came in and asked for additional instructions. The points on which they desired information were whether the jury would be justified in bringing in a verdict of guilty if they found no malice, but negligence; also if defendants should be found guilty as a corporation or as individuals.

The judge said that where negligence was found the law presumed malice, and if there was malice or negligence it was the duty of the jurors to convict those defendants who were responsible for the publication. The jury, after half an hour, returned with a verdict as above.

The Post will tomorrow comment editorially, saying that a Republican court, Republican prosecuting attorney and Republican jury have convicted a Democratic journal of libel on a leader of the Republican party. The Post will also denounce the methods of the Republican district attorneys both in Beaver county and at this trial in securing juries mainly of Republicans. The Post announces that this nullifies the freedom of the press, and declares it will protest against it in the highest courts of the country.

DIED ON THE GALLOWS.

Two Women Among the Murderers Who Were Hanged Yesterday.

RALPH (N. C.) Jan. 22.—[By the Associated Press.] A special from Dallas says: Caroline Ship, condemned to be executed for infanticide, was taken from jail at 1 o'clock this afternoon and led to the gallows. She displayed great coolness. She talked eight minutes, reaffirming her innocence and declaring that a man named Mack Farrar committed the crime. The drop fell at 1:55, and death resulted in twenty minutes by strangulation.

DANVILLE (Va.) Jan. 22.—Jim Lyles and Margaret Lashley (colored) were hanged here for the murder of George Lasley, the woman's husband.

SAVANNAH (Ga.) Jan. 22.—Lucius Dotson was hanged in the Chatham county jail this morning for the murder of Jeff Coles, both colored.

MONTGOMERY (Ala.) Jan. 22.—Robert Carter, a negro, was hanged at Camden today for the murder of his wife last June.

A SMASH UP.

Collision on the Atlantic and Pacific—Several Persons Killed.

ALBUQUERQUE (N. M.) Jan. 22.—[By the Associated Press.] Early this morning a Raymond and Whitcomb special going west and an Atlantic and Pacific passenger train coming east collided at Blue Water, 107 miles west of Albuquerque, and Engineers Taylor and Moore, Firemen Haggett and Conductor Moran were killed. The fireman of the special had a leg cut off. No serious injuries to the passengers are yet reported. Both engines were demolished. A special bearing the officials of the road went to the scene this morning.

Strong feeling is expressed here, as it is believed the accident was the result of criminal carelessness.

LATER—Fireman Waverly died of his injuries tonight, making in all five deaths. While the passengers were badly shaken up none sustained serious injuries.

The Iron and Steel Output.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—This week's bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association will state that the total production of pig iron in 1891 was 8,279,870 gross tons, against 9,202,708 gross tons the year previous. The shrinkage in production was shared by most of the pig iron producing States in the North and West, most notably by Pennsylvania. The stock of pig iron unsold in the hands of manufacturers or their agents December 31, 1891, amounted to 596,333 gross tons. The production of Bessemer steel rails in the United States in 1891 was 1,918,874 gross tons, a decrease of 577,615 gross tons from the production of 1890.

A Murderous Lunatic.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 22.—This afternoon at the Dixmont asylum G. A. Williams, a lunatic, assaulted two other inmates, killing Johnston McFee and seriously injuring Antony Bromwell.

INVESTIGATING BRUNER.

The Sacramento Grand Jury on the Bodddler's Trail.

A Trespassing Treasure-seeker Shot by a Spring-gun.

Closing Sport in the Field Trials at Bakersfield.

Exaggerated Reports About Gov. Markham's Illness—An Important Decision by the California Supreme Court—Other Coast News.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 22.—[By the Associated Press.] The Sacramento grand jury met this morning and entered upon an investigation of the charges that have been made against Elwood Bruner that he, while a member of the Legislature, attempted to corrupt and influence legislation. The charge is in connection with what is known as the "ticket scalpers" act.

Among the witnesses summoned and who have appeared are A. Ottinger, who was interested in the passage of the bill; Hon. H. C. Dibble of San Francisco, Hon. T. W. Shanahan of Shasta and Hon. Nestor A. Young of San Diego. Mr. Bruner requested the investigation in a letter recently addressed to District Attorney Ryan.

THE FIELD TRIALS.

Closing Day of the Sport—Bakersfield's Offer for Next Year.

BAKERSFIELD, Jan. 22.—The field trials closed today. Higg's setter Lady Trippi took first prize by beating Huber's pointer Sallie Brass. Bassford's pointer Nick W. then beat Post and Harper's setter Pelham. Sallie Brass took second money by beating Nick W. and Black Joe secured third by beating Nick W.

At the meeting of the Field Trials Club tonight a proposition was received from the citizens of Bakersfield to add \$250 next year to the purses, and it was accepted with thanks. The citizens will also trap 2000 quails and place them upon the grounds near the city on which trials may be run, in order to avoid the long journey of fifteen miles to the grounds, which is now necessary in order to find birds in sufficient numbers. This and the extra purse money will have a boom effect on next year's trials.

A SPRING GUN'S WORK.

A Treasure Seeker Shot While Trespassing on Private Property.

GRASS VALLEY, Jan. 22.—[By the Associated Press.] The house of David Jones, near town, has been visited nightly for several weeks by parties in search of treasure supposed to be hidden in the basement. A spring gun was set, and last night an old resident, named Vincent Stiguel, was shot. The wound is in the leg, and is a very severe one, tearing the flesh to the bone just below the knee. There has been an idea prevalent for some time that an old inhabitant of the Jones house had died and left money buried in the cellar. The man shot last night had friends with him who carried him away, but blood stains enabled the officers to find the man, who has been arrested on a charge of burglary.

Governor Markham's Slight Illness.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 22.—Reports of Gov. Markham's critical illness are groundless. Dr. Gardiner, the Governor's physician, said this morning that he could not conceive where the rumors could come from, as they are utterly without basis of fact.

The Governor had a slight attack of indigestion and Dr. Gardner advised him to remain quiet for a few days. At no time has he been unable personally to attend to his correspondence and he was confined to his bed only half a day.

So far is he from being critically ill that Dr. Gardner has discontinued his visits.

Important Supreme Court Decision.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The Supreme Court has decided that county clerks must pay their deputies' salaries, which have, since the passage of the amendment to the County Government Act in 1887, been drawn from the county treasury. The Supreme Court holds that the amendment providing for the payment of deputies from the treasurers is unconstitutional.

The decision was rendered in the case of Dougherty against Austin, treasurer of Marin county, one of the twenty counties covered by the amendment.

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The "U and I" Case Dismissed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The criminal proceedings in Judge Wallace's court in the matter of the receivership of the U and I Theatrical Company against Wolfe F. Falk were dismissed this afternoon on motion of Prof. Herrmann's attorney, with the consent of the district attorney. The proceedings have occupied fully four weeks. Mr. Falk will return east within a week.

The "U and I" Case Dismissed.

Notice to the Public.

Lacy Manufacturing Co., and Puente Company.

The general offices of the Lacy Manufacturing Company and the Puente Oil Company have been removed from corner of First and Spring streets to rooms 1 to 4, B. Block, North Main Street.

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ROYALLY ENTERTAINED.

How the Press Delegates Fared in Los Angeles.

A Pleasant Drive Through Pasadena and About the City.

An Informal Reception at the Chamber of Commerce.

The Grand Banquet at Redondo Last Evening—Speeches by a Number of the Guests—An Enjoyable Affair.

It was a palatial train of cars, which rolled into the Santa Fé depot at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, with the visiting members of the International League of Press Clubs on board. There were seven vestibuled cars in all. One compartment car is divided into bed rooms. Then there are three sleepers, one dining car, an assembly car fitted up with a stage, upon which concerts and dramatic performances are given; a gentleman's car, devoted to nicotine and draw-poker, and a combination car, including a reading room, barber-shop, baggage-room and bath-room.

A veritable city on wheels, and good enough even for newspaper men, for whom, if arduous and protracted labors count for anything, nothing on earth should be too good.

Besides the press delegates from beyond the Rockies, a number of San Francisco people came down to gaze upon the semi-tropical beauties of the Angel City. Among these were the regular delegates of the San Francisco Press Club; M. H. de Young, of the Chronicle, and wife; Hugh Young and wife and H. M. Tod and wife.

After a brief stop at the Arcade depot the train was switched to the Santa Fé track and hauled to the First street depot, where it remained an hour and then proceeded to Pasadena.

Several members of the Los Angeles Reception Committee met the train at the Downey avenue station and accompanied the party to the Crown of the Valley.

AT PASADENA.

A Pleasant Drive Through the City—Among the Orange Groves.

It lacked a few minutes of 9 o'clock when the special train pulled into the Santa Fé station at Pasadena. The run up from Los Angeles was not made quite on schedule time, owing to the

Mrs. Wilde were driven about by Prof. Lowe, and Mr. De Young, of the San Francisco Chronicle and president of the League, and wife were shown the sights by Col. Corbin and afterward driven to Los Angeles.

That the visitors were favorably impressed goes without saying. Indeed they expressed themselves most unanimously in most enthusiastic terms over the beauty and attractions of the city and the exceptional character of the climate. Mr. and Mrs. Wilde were heard to remark that Pasadena was the most beautiful city they had ever visited, and they have about decided to buy some land here and build a winter residence.

At 11 o'clock the train started for Los Angeles. A stop was made at Raymond, where quite a party of the visitors got aboard.

Among those who generously volunteered carriages for the occasion were: John Allin, J. Ellis, Seares & White, Wood, Church & Kirkner; McDonald, Brooks & Co.; Wallace Bros., Earley & Conger, J. S. Cox, H. D. Doolittle, James H. Campbell, Vore & Hoag, Wiley & Greeley, Kendall & Howe, A. J. Painter, C. C. Brown, Dr. McAllister, Prof. Lowe, W. G. Benedict, C. H. Rhodes, M. D. Painter, A. F. M. Strong, J. B. Young, Col. Corbin, W. D. McGivney, M. Fish, Rev. Dr. Conger, J. H. Stoughton, Charles Gardner, W. H. Hill, A. R. Metcalf, William Morgan, G. Rosco Thomas and W. S. Nosworthy.

IN THE CITY.

Lunch at Judge Silent's—A Pleasant Drive—At the Chamber of Commerce.

The visitors returned to the city promptly on time, in fact they were a little ahead, the special train arriving at the First street depot at 11:50 a.m. On the platform to receive the delegates was the Reception Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Mayor Hazard, chairman; Gen. McCook, Messrs. James B. Lankershim, E. F. C. Kloke, Victor Ponet, Herman Heilman, Maj. Bonebrake, L. N. Breed, D. Freeman, Judge Knight, Col. H. G. Otis, Col. J. J. Ayers and ex-Mayor Spence. There were also a large number of citizens on hand with carriages for the use of the guests.

There was no formality of any kind, Mayor Hazard merely calling out for the members of the press party to take their places in the center of the platform, so that they might be known and carriages provided for them.

There was no confusion, and in fifteen minutes from the time the train pulled into the depot all of the guests had been provided for. In fact, the people had turned out in force, and there were more carriages on the ground than were needed.

As soon as everything was in order the word was given, and the procession, headed by D. F. Donegan's big six-horse

The ladies of the party were especially pleased with the permanent exhibit, and every one was loud in praise of the productions of California. An hour was spent very pleasantly at the chamber, when the carriages were again called into requisition and the visitors taken to the First street depot, where their train was waiting to convey them to Redondo. There was some slight delay, but at 4:15 the train pulled out for the seashore, where the grand banquet was to take place. By previous invitation, a private luncheon had been arranged for Kate Field, Mrs. Frank Leslie-Wilde and several others of the party, but the ladies managed to get to the Chamber of Commerce and remained some time, where they met the members of the annex and others who wished to pay them respects.

AT REDONDO.

The Banquet at the Big Hotel—An Enjoyable Affair.

The sun was just dipping into the ocean and the western sky was all aglow with the glorious rays of fading day as the long vestibule train bearing the press delegates pulled into the Redondo station, and the guests promenaded up the curved asphalt walk leading to the great hotel. The man with the camera was there before them and turned its great eye upon the crowd as they momentarily grouped themselves on the veranda before entering. The rotunda of the hotel was speedily filled with the throng of ladies and gentlemen, and the greatest sociability reigned. The two hours preceding the banquet was spent in chatting and promenading the long corridors, the broad verandas facing the sea, or in strolling on the beach. Groups of animated faces were gathered in the par-



MAKE A NOTE OF IT.

lors, in the reading-room, in the halls, everywhere, and for the nonce the great hotel was entirely at the mercy of the newspaper craft. It was 7 o'clock when the guests were summoned to the dining-room, and the lights from the chandeliers flashed on a brilliant scene of beauty as the doors of the banqueting hall were thrown open. Two long tables extended the entire length of the dining-room, a shorter one connecting them at the lower end, forming hollow oblong. Thick garlands of smilax, starred with laurustinus, brilliant poinsettia blossoms and the golden bells of the bignonia renuta wound in and out between mounds of fruit and choicer blossoms, giving the effect of a parterre of flowers and foliage down the center of the tables. Dwarf palms rose at intervals from mounds of smilax, and at every plate were laid clusters of rare blossoms—corsage bouquets for the ladies and boutonnieres for the gentlemen. An orchestra stationed in the upper alcove at one end of the hall discoursed music at intervals through the evening.

The souvenirs were elegant menu cards of heavy embossed paper, cut in the form of an abalone shell. A spray of seaweed held by a tiny shell-ornamented the cover. Within was a cut of the Redondo hotel and the following menu printed in beautiful type:

MEAL.

Blues Point on Half Shell
Amontillado Sherry
Green Sea Turtle, Grouper
Petrale Sole, Scallops
Olives "elvira," Sliced Tomatoes
Boiled Columbia River Salmon, a la Hollandaise
Pomme Duchesse
Sauterne, 1878
Chicken Croquettes a la Francaise
Boned Turkey, Truffles
Filet de Boeuf a la Godart
Pommes de Terra Parisienne
St. Julian B. & G.
Tomato Farcies
Canva Back Duck, Currant Jelly
Saratoga Chips
Veuve Clicquot
Salade de Howard
Almond Macaroon Pyramid
Assorted Fancy Pyramid
Macademia of Fruits
Charlotte Russe
Assorted Fancies
Assorted Candy Punch Cakes
Assorted Confections
Neapolitan Ice Cream
Fruit, Nuts, Fish, Raisins
Roquefort, Swiss and American Cheese
Bent's Water Crackers
Cafe Noir.

After the first few courses the "feast of reason and flow of soul began," and toasts were sandwiched in between the fish and fowl, the soup and salad.

Dan Freeman acted as toastmaster and welcomed the visitors. M. H. de Young, of the San Francisco Chronicle, the recently elected president of the League, responded in a short, crisp speech, thanking the hosts in the name of the International League of Press Clubs for the magnificent manner in which they had been entertained. "It is not only the good cheer," he said, "but the opportunity of driving about your city of Los Angeles, and seeing with our own eyes the magnificence of your country. It is not many years ago that California wrested from the earth her treasures of gold; her only source of prosperity was her mines; but those times have changed, and now we exchange our gold nuggets for the golden orange; and I assure you that the bright gem in California's crown is Los Angeles county. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, in the name of the Press Club of San Francisco, I thank you for so royally entertaining our guests."

There were no speeches, and at the conclusion of the lunch Mr. de Young called for attention, and stated that Mayor Hazard desired to make an announcement. Those who expected a speech were disappointed, for His Honor merely stated that as soon as lunch was concluded the party would take carriages for a drive about the city, and, after a visit to the Chamber of Commerce, would be taken to the Santa Fé depot at 4 o'clock, from which place they would go to Redondo.

Some one of the delegates proposed three cheers for Judge Silent, followed by three cheers for the citizens of Los Angeles, both of which were given with vigor and a tiger, after which the carriages were resumed and the drive commenced.

THE DRIVE.

The procession then reformed and, again headed by the big coach, started for the city. The route was up Adams to Figueroa, north on Figueroa to Pico, west on Pico to Alvarado, north on Alvarado to Seventh, around Westlake Park, east on Orange to Pearl, north to Sixth, east on Sixth to Grand avenue, north by way of the State Normal School, thence north on Olive street and Bunker Hill avenue to Temple, east on Temple to Broadway, south on Broadway to First, east on First to Main, thence south to the Chamber of Commerce rooms. The visitors were delighted with their drive and were loud in their praises of Los Angeles, which they stated was far in advance in the way of street improvements and fine residences of any city west of the Rockies.

AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The rooms of the Chamber of Commerce were crowded with members of the Ladies' Annex and others to receive the visitors and explain the exhibits.

PRESENTS FOR EVERYONE!



Unapproachable!

BARGAINS:

LADIES' fine Dongola Kid Shoes, Cal. \$3.00
Worth \$5.

LADIES' Dongola Kid Shoes, opera \$2.50
Worth \$3.50.

LEWIS' American Cordovan Shoes for \$3.00
gentlemen, best on earth.

LEWIS,
Originator of Low Prices, 201 N. SPRING.

Thousands of elegant and useful presents given away to all purchasers.

Glassware, Crystalware, Decorated Table Lamps, Water Sets, Lemonade Sets, Punch Bowls, Rose Jars, colored Water Jugs, Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Vases, Glasses, etc., etc.,

ALL GIVEN AWAY.

Every purchaser gets an elegant present free.

No blanks, no drawing. Our Shoes away below all others in price and the presents are free.

ernment to build a railroad from Deming south to the Mormon colonies.

"There are quite a number of Mormon colonists in Chihuahua, for the most part settled close to the foothills of the Sierra Madres, but now scattering out over the plateau. Near Ascension, on the banks of the Boca Grande, they have a considerable town, and the refuse from the river has proved sufficient to raise corn without irrigation. This settlement is about sixty miles from Deming. Farther up the river, beyond the town of Casas Grandes, they have another colony, about sixty miles distant from the first.

Out on the plateau artesian wells

have been sunk, in some places to a depth of 1100 feet, without getting water. This is true more especially on the American side of the line. In a few instances water has been obtained at not a very great depth.

"I had occasion a few years ago to make a trip through the region to the east of the Mormon colony at Ascension. About forty miles distant I saw a strange phenomenon. The plain, except where it was covered with the sage-colored grama, which looked even more desolate than the bare soil, was a hard-baked, sun-burnt sand. The mountains in the distance were nothing but huge brown rocks. As far as you could see there was not a tree growing, yet in the very center was a little lake, circular in form, perhaps 100 yards in diameter, with springs bubbling up from the bottom. A stream about eight or ten feet wide and three feet deep flowed out of the lake, and was full of a peculiar kind of fish, none of which were over three inches in length. The water in the lake was lukewarm, but cooled as it flowed down the stream. Where the water came from, or how the fish got into the stream, is a mystery to me."

MORMONS IN MEXICO.

A Strange Region Selected for a New

Zion.

For a hundred or more miles on

either side of the Mexican line

after you get west of El Paso is one of the strangest countries on the continent," said L. A. Anderson of Deming, N. M., to a Chicago Press reporter. "This is beyond and away from the scene of Garza's operations, is an even more sparsely settled region than that in which the border bandit is now operating and abounds in striking contrasts.

The little square spot which the maps

show where New Mexico takes out a

block of territory from old Mexico lies

in this region. Quite a stretch of Arizona is included, and the northwestern portion of the state of Chihuahua up to the base of the Sierra Madres.

"This region is the backbone of the continent, the continental divide, as it is termed. It really consists of a great level plateau, upon which chunks of mountains seem scattered about promisingly—sharp-toothed ridges, looking like gigantic, disjointed vertebrae which had been torn apart by some mighty force and thrown around in confusion. You can ride for days without crossing a mountain range, because each little spur of mountain is isolated. The mountains are for the most part naked rock, without soil or vegetation, in many places rich in metal, and the plateau is a dry, barren-looking level covered with grama grass. This grass is a peculiar vegetation. It looks dried up and withered, incapable of giving sustenance to any living animal and will stand a drought for twelve months without apparent change, yet it makes one of the finest grazing grounds in the world for horned stock or horses.

The bright speech called out long

and hearty applause.

Mr. Lankershim was called upon to reply to the sentiment proposed, and did so in an exceedingly graceful style.

He said that he had interviewed all the

journalists he had met in the delegation

and there was a unanimity of opinion that the Native Daughters were the fairest of the fair. Reaching the climax of his eloquence, he concluded: "History repeats itself, and here on the sunny Pacific slope may there grow up a race of women as fair as Sappho, as true as Helen of Troy, and as faithful as the women who waited ten long years for the return of Ulysses."

Lynn R. Meekins, of the Baltimore

American, in his response to "The

Press of America," gave one of the finished speeches of the evening, both in delivery and aptly-chosen language.

Touching on the magnitude of the operations of the press, and the great quantity of matter printed by it, he said:

"It would take one person nearly 3000

years to read the matter printed every

twelve months in the American newspapers.

The journals of California illustrate the journals of America.

Their loyalty to local developments

proving every town, county and State

to be the best place in the world.

The San Francisco Chronicle is a splendid

representative journal of America.

It is one of the best newspapers and has

one of the best newspaper offices in the

world. [Great applause.]

"Ten years ago there was established

in Los Angeles a small daily paper,

which sprang from another, scarcely

larger than a sheet of note paper.

This morning we were greeted with

a 12-page sheet of *The Times*, representing

the best type of journalism.

Its editor,

Col. Harrison Gray Otis, who is here

with us tonight, is an honor to Ameri-

can journalism." [Applause.] The speaker then mentioned with praise of Los Angeles.

"Without the newspapers of California

her marvelous development would have

been impossible. The newspaper pre-

ceded the locomotive and the locomo-

tive is the plowshare of civilization.

The facts we shall have to tell our

readers will be as great a surprise to

them as it is to us."

[Great applause.]

"The Mormons in Chihuahua seem

to be fairly prosperous, and when

Young's road is completed I suppose

there will be a big hegira from the

region about the great Salt Lake."

The suggestion to

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.



PASADENA.

A Great Attraction at Judge Rose's Court.

Current Happenings of the Day at the Big Hotels.

Mt. Wilson Excursions in High Favor at the Present Time.

Music at the Tabernacle Today—Friday's Budget of Local News—Personal Jottings and Brevities—General News Notes.

[Branch office, No. 50 East Colorado street, where news, advertisements and orders for THE TIMES are received.]

The people vs. Ritzman et al. is the present attraction in Justice Rose's courtroom. The play opened at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, although a matinee performance, it proved a drawing card. For four straight hours, with but a single short but necessary recess, the performance went gaily on, and it was past the setting of the sun when time was called and adjournment made until 9 o'clock this morning.

The action is the result of a complaint sworn to by Mr. Burrell, of the Pasadena Transfer Company, against three expressmen and two bachelors, whom it is alleged have created a nuisance by standing their teams on Raymond avenue south of Colorado street in a place that obstructs travel, and interfere with the business of the companies that do business at the near-by corners. About a year ago an ordinance was passed prohibiting the expressmen and hackmen from keeping their teams standing on certain portions of Colorado street and Fair Oaks avenue, since which time Raymond avenue near Colorado street has been the rendezvous of the get-a-way men for their various occupations as a means of livelihood. Now it is alleged that the rendezvous has developed into an obstruction, hence the present action which is attracting the attention of the populace.

Mr. Arthur represents the defense and Mr. Gibbs is attorney for the prosecution. It took considerable time for the opposing counsel to argue their respective cases, and they believed to be thoroughly good and true, hence the following gentlemen may esteem it high honor to have their names appear in the list of accepted jurymen: A. J. Wright, S. Tyler, H. F. Goodwin, S. Wakeley, W. Mosher, L. J. Reynolds, W. N. Ellis, J. G. Brown, S. F. Bangham, George F. Schmidt, G. C. Bushnell, W. H. Shirk, Ed Kennedy, Dr. F. F. Rowland, R. Irving, Mr. Davis and H. W. Hines appeared as witnesses for the prosecution, the burden of testimony going to prove that the defendants had interfered with the business of the firms of Kennedy & Co., and the Pasadena Transfer Company.

Mrs. Messer, Ritzman, Sam Rust and Gilman in turn testified to where they had been and what they had done on the 20th, the day they were arrested. The evidence went to show that the position of their teams had not interfered with the business of the complaining witnesses as alleged. Adjournment was made shortly after 5 o'clock after all the testimony was in. The case will be argued this morning.

THE TIME TO CLIMB THE MOUNTAINS.

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Mr. Hoagland and Mr. Holbrook made the round trip from Pasadena Thursday on horseback.

MUSIC AT THE TABERNACLE.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Cole's pupils will give their monthly musical recital this afternoon at the Tabernacle at 2:30 o'clock. The following programme will be rendered:

"Tannhauser March" (Wagner)—Miss Phelps and Miss Wilson.

Sonatas (Dussek)—Mary Phelps.

"Last Greeting" (Schubert)—Miss Darlington.

Grand march (Barbour)—Miss Shaw.

"Harmonious Blacksmith" (Handel) (b) "Recollections of Home" (Mills)—Miss Bunker.

"Welcome, Pretty Primrose" (Pinsuti)—Miss Johnston.

"The Postal" (Grove)—Mrs. Slater.

Sonata (Beethoven)—Zola Pinney.

"I'm a Merry Zingara" (Balfe)—Miss Patterson.

"Sunday Morning" (Lichner)—Miss Martin.

"Chanson des Alpes" (Ryder)—Miss Swartout.

(a) Sonata Op. 18 (Beethoven). (b) "Stylene Waltz" (Wollenhaupt)—Miss Phelps.

POINTERS FROM THE PAINTER.

A novel picnic party was enjoyed last Thursday by a large number of the Painter guests. Soon after breakfast "all hands" mounted horses and rode to an oak grove near Devil's Gate, where lunch was served. A progressive eure party is "blimed" for this evening.

The late arrivals include J. M. Weitz, a prominent merchant of Cleveland, O., and his accomplished daughter, Miss Luisa L. Weitz; also, A. Sprawl, G. Salinger and C. Cook of Norwalk, Mrs. S. E. Fowler and Miss Fowler of Brooklyn, N. Y.

E. J. Well of Cleveland, O., has engaged rooms for his family and will occupy them in a few days.

HOTEL SAN GABRIEL NOTES.

The many friends of Mrs. Samuel Freeman, who has been confined to her room for a week past, are much pleased to welcome her among them again fully recovered.

Mrs. H. R. Warner, who has been confined to her room with la grippe, is improving.

Late arrivals include Mrs. A. Mullen, Miss Mullen, John Bryson, Sr., Will L. Bryson, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Singer, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. James D. Hart, Portland, Or.; Andrew McNally and wife, Miss Nannie McNally, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Clow, Chicago; Elizabeth A. Follesbee, M.D., Miss Soule, Los Angeles; Miss Smith, Penn.

BREVITIES.

Yesterday's over and arrived about on time.

Bert Cross was out from Los Angeles yesterday.

Al Carr is down from the Peak to remain over Sunday.

Judge Magee has returned from a business trip to Perris.

A meeting of Phil Kearney Camp, S. of V., was held yesterday evening.

J. Harrison Smith of San Francisco is among the late arrivals at Hotel Green.

The Tennessee Jubilee Singers are booked to sing at Williams Hall tomorrow night.

George Senter has returned from Arizona, where he has been engaged in mining pursuits.

J. A. Parker left yesterday for Pomona, where he has accepted a position in a photograph gallery.

Remember the meeting to be held this afternoon for the purpose of organizing a

public hospital committee, whose aim will be to secure to Pasadena this much-needed institution.

The public library is receiving new books almost daily. The patronage has largely increased of late.

C. P. Lewis of Lenanda Park was in town yesterday. He reports business booming at the fertilizing works.

Tickets are selling well for the Star Quartette concert, owing largely to the efforts of the young ladies who are working for prizes.

The visit of the members of the International League of Press Clubs to Pasadena yesterday is described in detail in another column.

Invitations have been received here to attend a phantom party at Hotel San Gabriel this evening. Music will be furnished by Aristed's orchestra.

A horse attached to a delivery wagon belonging to C. W. Hunt ran off Thursday evening, but was brought to a halt shortly with nothing damaged but the wagon.

One of the local boarding-houses advertises itself as "opposite against the grip and full of healthy people," while a wide-awake merchant sells oysters which he bills as "a sure cure for the grip." Pasadenaans are nothing if not original.

A span of horses belonging to H. J. Painter became frightened at the Santa Fe station shortly after the arrival of the Press Club yesterday morning, and a probably serious accident was averted by prompt action on the part of several bystanders.

Cards have been received in Pasadena announcing the wedding of R. Hubert Winston, former manager of this place, and Miss Irene A. Legge, which took place at the Hotel San Gabriel on Jan. 18. Mr. and Mrs. Winston will be home to their friends at No. 725 Pine street, San Francisco, after February.

Manager Warner of the Hotel San Gabriel, yesterday trotted his bay stallion, Fred Drake, against Senator L. J. Rose's gray mare, Brio-a-Brac, winning the race in 2:27 1/2. Mr. Warner is much pleased with his horse, as Mr. Maben has been watching him only about two months. Mr. Maben pronounces him a very promising animal.

The following officers of Pasadena Lodge, I.O.O.F. were installed with fitting ceremonies on Thursday evening: President, J. B. Robins, N. G.; W. H. Korstian, V. G.; John Breiner, secretary; A. G. Heiss, treasurer; A. B. Case, warden; Arch Pruiti, conch; T. A. Smith, chaplain; Charles J. Goodman, O. O. S. P. S. Swearingen, G. J. S. Bllick, R. S. N. G.; E. T. Dear, L. S. N. G.; M. E. Wood, R. S. V. G.; L. W. Davenport, L. S. V. G.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Three Boys Consigned to Whittier Make Their Escape.

The Search for the Fugitives Has so Far Been Unsuccessful—The Reduced Orange Rate—Notes and Personals.

[Branch office, No. 713 State street, where news, advertisements and orders for THE TIMES are received.]

Three of a party of five boys being sent from San Francisco to the Whittier Reform School escaped from the officer in charge from the steamer Corona while she lay at the wharf here Thursday night. The officer proceeded to the Reform School with the other boys, leaving word with the officers here to arrest the boys if found and telegraph to San Francisco. One of the boys was 16 years old and the other two 14 years, and were dressed in black and brown suits. Search for the fugitives has so far proved fruitless.

BRIEFS.

The Jubilee Singers will be in the city Saturday, January 30.

Prof. S. J. Black, champion bicyclist, will give an exhibition at the theater January 27.

There was no business in the Superior Court yesterday. Several probate matters have been set for today.

Ella E. Noble has petitioned the Superior Court for letters of administration on the estate of Julia Dodge.

The Santa Fe office here is advised that the new rate of \$6.00 cents on orange will become effective February 1. This rate will apply from all California terminals.

James Blood has brought suit against Joseph V. Hart et al. in the Superior Court for \$12,040 due on a promissory note, with interest thereon since October 17, 1888, and attorney's fees and costs of suit.

PERSONALS.

Judge W. B. Cope has returned from San Luis Obispo....J. S. Donner of San Francisco is at the San Marcos....Clarence S. Moore and Miss Moore of Mare Island are at the Arlington....E. J. Niles and Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Hunt of Los Angeles are in the city....Frank M. Stone of San Francisco is at the Arlington....Julian, one of the contractors of the Home Station Building Block, is in the city....George Hunker of New York is in town....Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jaynes, who have been in the city day or two, left for San Francisco. Mr. Jaynes is manager of the Pacific Coast division of the Western Union Telegraph Company....Stanley Hollister returned yesterday to his studies at Bellmont.

FEEDING DRY BRAN TO FOWLS.

It is customary on feeding bran or other fine feed to fowls to moisten it. Thus it is made more compact and can be eaten much more rapidly. But this fast feeding is not good. If fowls have meal or bran dry they will pick at it slowly, and occasionally stop to drink.

One of Fuerteventura's good citizens, who was in Los Angeles a few days ago, is reported to have gone to sleep on the train and was carried on to Anaheim, when he awoke, boarded a north bound train, fell asleep again and was carried back to Los Angeles before he succeeded in shaking off his morbid drowsiness.

ORANGE COUNTY.

A Favorable Showing from the Mortgage Reports.

The Second Lowest Percentage in the Entire State.

The Schirm-Hayford Incident the Talk of the Town.

The Outlook for the Orange Yield—Anaheim to Consider the Beet Sugar Factory Today—Notes and Personals.

SANTA ANA.

[Branch office at Briggs' news stand, corner Fourth and West streets, where subscriptions and advertisements are taken.]

While Orange county is not yet three years old, and perhaps the smallest in the State, yet in the report of the State Board of Equalization it is shown that the percent of mortgages to the total value of real estate improvements for the year 1891 was less in this county, with one exception, than any other county in the State. The assessed value of property that was mortgaged in Orange county was \$688,485, and the value of mortgages \$334,230, the per cent. of mortgages to the total value of real estate and improvements being only 6.34. Mono county has \$35,505 worth of mortgages, its per cent. to total value of real estate being only 5.96. San Diego county has 19.43 per cent.; San Bernardino county, 22.80 per cent.; Los Angeles county, 10.50 per cent.; Ventura county, 17.61 per cent.; Tulare county, 25.49 per cent.; Fresno county, 26.34 per cent.; and Santa Barbara, 18.50 per cent.

THE SCHIRM-HAYFORD INCIDENT.

The Schirm-Hayford bread and cake episode, which lasted throughout the day Thursday, was the talk of the town, topic of conversation on the streets of Santa Ana yesterday. Everybody seemed to be inquiring how the festive attorney succeeded in eluding his creditors—especially Mrs. Schirm, of the Model bakery. THE TIMES representative overheard a conversation from a group of men who were discussing Hayford's departure and speculating as to the amount of money he had in his pocket, which was to the effect that the wine men in the group the attorney was in debt to eight of them in sums ranging from \$1.50 to \$84.

Other creditors besides Mrs. Schirm were close after him when he left this city in the afternoon, but so far learned none who were bent upon overtaking him. The railroad men claim they saw him late in the evening counting the time between Orange and Anaheim, headed for the Lanfranco Block, Los Angeles.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

M. Monsen of Eastern Iowa is visiting the family of G. W. Moore of this city.

The tug-of-war team is indulging in nightly practice pulls at French's Opera house.

Why should not Orange county Republicans organize a Republican League, and, therefore, be in the political swim? The campaign will soon be here, and there are no doubt many more people are making the ascent nowadays than is generally imagined.

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CITY BRIEFS

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for Mrs. F. A. Lombard, Mrs. Elena Lyman.

First Baptist Church—Morning sermon by Rev. Dr. Sunderland. In the evening the pastor lectures on Revelation, the tenth chapter. The Sealing of the 144,000.

Last night Sheriff Gibson arrived from Visalia with Lyman Ayers in custody. Ayers is one of the bogus mortgage bards, and was indicted by the late grand jury. He was locked up in the County Jail last night.

Burglar entered Dan McFarland's stable, on Twenty-second and Figueroa streets, yesterday afternoon, and stole a set of harness and a pair of gun boots. It was reported at the police station, and an officer was sent out to track up the thieves.

A Chapman, an old man who lives at 223 East Thirty-second street, left home on the 18th last, and has not been heard from since. He is a small man with a gray beard and mustache, and wore a blue suit and derby hat. His family are of the opinion that he has lost his mind.

At a few minutes past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a little shanty on Seventh and Hill streets. It was caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove. The house was burned down before the department reached the scene. The damage amounted to about \$50.

In answer to numerous requests H. W. Bowman has consented to deliver series of lectures, which will interest all, at A. O. U. W. Hall, Boyle Heights, beginning tomorrow evening at 7:30, and continuing through the week. There will also be preaching at 11 a.m. tomorrow. All are welcome.

Dr. Mary Allen, a lecturer of national reputation, is in the city and will lecture at the First Congregational Church tomorrow evening. Her subject, "The Bequest We Make Our Children," would seem to be only for parents, but young people will be interested and instructed and are invited. The lecture is free.

Crocker and Dawson, each with a dozen aliases, were arrested. Police Detectives Bowler and Benson the other night on three or four charges of forgery, were examined before Justice Owens yesterday afternoon, and held on each charge to appear before the Superior Court. Both men will probably get long terms from this county in the State's prison, and as soon as they get out they will be taken to other counties for trial.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.**The Weather.**

U. S. WEATHER OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22, 1892.—At 5:30 a.m. the barometer registered 30.15; at 8:07 p.m. 30.20. Thermometer for thermometer temperature, 56° and 50°. Maximum temperature, 75°; minimum temperature, 48°. Cloudless.

Dewey's \$5 cabinet photos reduced to \$3.50. Fine Indian basket. Campbell's Curiosity Store.

Try "Hemet" lard; pure leaf, open kettle rendered. H. Jevne.

There is a bottle-neck Indian basket at Campbell's Curiosity store—worth \$10.

Mrs. S. Day will, on February 1, remove her millinery store to No. 12 South Spring street, between First and Second streets.

Southern California Panorama trains leave Atchison, 8:30 a.m. Return rates for the trip on Sunday, which embaces Pasadena, San Gabriel Valley, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Redlands, Highlands, on the circuit. Apply at Santa Fe ticket offices.

Turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens at the lowest prices can be had from the Los Angeles Fish Company. Also the Morgan Eagle Brand oyster is handled by them in enormous quantities. Purchase once from this enterprising firm and you will never go elsewhere again.

Eremont, the Saturday and Sunday excursions to San Diego and Coronado. The trip via surf line of the Southern California Railway is a delightful one. Tickets on sale at Santa Fe office, No. 129 North Spring street and First street, Saturday and Sunday good to return on or before the following Monday, at one fare for the round trip. At 8 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.

"Santa Fe route," from the mild Pacific to the raging Atlantic. We run tourist sleeping cars without change in our excursions from Los Angeles to Boston via the Grand Santa Fe route, and each excursion has on board one of our agents who will take pleasure in looking after our patrons. You will save time and expense by calling at our city office on Spring street or at the first street station, and purchase your ticket by the "old reliable Santa Fe." Through car service (without change).

PERSONALS.

Hon. John R. Berry, collector for the port at San Diego, came up last night on business, and is registered at the Nadeau.

Hon. Charles Fleischman of Cincinnati, O., will arrive from the East this morning with a party of friends in his private car, the Idlewild.

Charles Monroe, Esq., the young attorney, leaves for Kansas City via San Francisco tomorrow afternoon. Although the object of his Eastern trip is primarily a business one, Mr. Monroe will accompany him, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that pleasure will be combined with duty.

Frank Conant, one of the most popular theatrical attachés in the country, whose pleasant face was for years seen in the box office of the Grand Opera House when under Mr. Wyatt's management, has returned to the city and will become associated with the latter gentleman at the Los Angeles Times. Mr. Conant has been "on the road" for some time and will be welcomed back to the city by legions of friends. "And the wind—"

Foothill Peach Tree.

[Auburn Republican] A peach tree is a very common sight in Placer county, but the one described in this article is the peach tree and should be classed as one of the seven wonders of the county. It is on the ranch of H. B. Gaylord, two and a quarter miles from Auburn. It is 5 years old and has borne four crops of fruit. In June, 1886, three trees were noticed in front of the residence, and, just to see what they would do, were left to grow just as they were. The winter of '86 and '87 they remained green all winter. In December, 1886, the largest one was taken to the citrus fair at Sacramento, not with a view of taking any premium, but just to show what Placer county climate and soil could do. This tree was 2½ inches in diameter and six feet high. What became of it is not known. Of the other two, one had been budded to nectarines, the fruit of which took the first premium at the district fair in Auburn, in 1890. The other still remains where it first sprouted. It is now 25 feet high and measures 2 feet and 3 inches in circumference at the ground. Twenty-one inches from the ground four branches start out, measuring respectively 16, 15, 13 and 9 inches in circumference. The following is the number of boxes of peaches taken from the tree and the amount received therefor: 1888, 17 boxes at 75 cents per box, \$12.75; 1889, 26 boxes at 70 cents per box, \$18.20; 1890, 28 boxes at \$1 per box, \$28; 1891, 40 boxes at 40 cents per box, \$16. Total, 106 boxes, \$69.50. The tree is a seedling from the Salway, but is a much finer flavored peach. When such trees can be raised from the seed we can see no use of budding. As the name suggests, it is a Challenge tree, and we challenge any one to beat it.

If a cellar is naturally damp a little quicklime will dry it better than anything else. It is not a substitute for good drainage, but most cellars under houses are too damp even after the drain has carried off surplus water. The lime also absorbs odors of decaying vegetables, and thereby adds to the healthfulness of the family rooms above ground.

J. S. Barber celebrated Christmas by extracting sweetness from the side of his house. Last summer a swarm of bees took lodgment between the weatherboards and plastering, filling the space with honey.—Ontario Observer.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

To Build a Railroad from Fresno to the Sea.

Right-of-way is Promised and Cash is Expected.

Active Work Beginning on the Santa Fe's Arizona Line.

A Fast Run of the Wagner Vestibuled Train—New Limited Tickets—General and Local News.

An Associated Press dispatch from San Francisco says that citizens of Fresno, Tulare, Kern and San Luis Obispo counties will soon take steps to insure the construction of a railroad from Port Harford to Bakersfield, a distance of 140 miles. On February 20 a convention composed of five delegates from each of the four counties mentioned will convene at Bakersfield for a discussion of the project. The line is to be built by way of Paso Robles. The right-of-way has been guaranteed for the whole distance by landowners along the proposed route. A strong effort will be made at the coming convention to get Eastern capital interested in the proposed construction.

SCRAP HEAP.

The Press Club train, southbound, last night made the run from Fresno to Bakersfield, 107 miles, in 140 minutes, which is rather fast traveling for so heavy a train.

C. Crane, who represents the Vanderbilt lines at San Francisco, came down with the Press Club train yesterday and is expected tomorrow to visit his railroad friends here.

Three men who were charged with systematically robbing the baggage at the Atchison depot in Santa Fe pleaded guilty and were sentenced to confinement in the county jail for six, seven and eight months respectively.

A telegram from Ash Fork, by way of Phoenix, says ten carloads of scrapers and other machinery have arrived at that point and will be used in building the Santa Fe line from Ash Fork to Phoenix. Work was immediately commenced by Lantry Bros., the contractors.

It looks as though the coming summer will be unusually prolific in large passenger movements. Besides the usual Grand Army, national educational and Christian Endeavor meetings, there will be two national political conventions, the triennial Knights Templar conclave and the biennial Knights of Pythias assemblage.

The new form of limited tickets placed on sale by the Pennsylvania and Big Four lines January 1 are proving popular with commercial people. The tickets are gotten up in such shape that they cannot be manipulated by scalpers. They are made out for a certain train and cannot be used on any other. These restrictions do not bother persons who are accustomed to travel and who always know when they are ready to go. A reduction is made in the rates on these tickets, which makes it an inducement to buy them.

A railroad exchange says that a new sleeping-car costs good, strong and modern any way from \$8000 to \$10,000. The railroad companies pay 2 cents a mile for the privilege of hauling them and the car will average 300 miles in twenty-four hours the year round, or \$9 a day earnings. Say it earns \$3000 a year, a low estimate, it will pay for itself in three years. A ten-section car has twenty berths, selling local at \$2 a berth, making the earning capacity, per night, \$40, not counting the day earnings. Of course, sleepers don't carry full loads every night, but if they did not average ten passengers a day they would not be hauled by railroad companies, which pay for ice, water and fuel, and insure the cars; that is, they repair them when wrecked or injured. The sleeping car company pays a porter \$25 a month at the most, a conductor \$60, and has to furnish linen and soap.

HOW TO SPREAD FIRE.

For facts Those Who Have to Deal With Conflagrations.

The danger of spreading fire by throwing water upon burning oil, oily waste and analogous materials is very impressively set forth by Edward Atkinson in a paper read by him before the Convention of Fire Engineers, Springfield, Mass. When oil or cotton waste takes fire in shops one of the first impulses is to throw water upon it. The points brought out by Mr. Atkinson are of importance to all mechanics. He says that one of the largest losses which the insurance company of which he is president was ever called upon to pay was mainly caused by the misuse of water.

The early evening a mechanic, who was working alone after mill hours near the main gears, dropped his lantern in the slush box, setting fire to the grease and lint collected therein. It burned with dense smoke and very little flame. Two or three shovels of sand or a wet blanket would have put it out. But he did what he supposed was the right thing—he threw a bucket of water upon the burning grease. Instantly a fierce flame sprang up to the very ceiling of the basement, passing through the belt holes, setting the mill on fire, which was completely destroyed. I was not then an officer of an insurance company, and I did not at that time take up the subject for investigation. A little later I happened to go into my sea-side house with my boys in the early spring. I had not then invented the Aladdin oven, and we undertook to fry some fish on the top of the cooking stove; not being very successful, we set the fat on fire. I took a dipper and poured some water into the burning fat. Straightway another great flash of flame roared up, singeing my hair and whiskers, and reaching the ceiling of the kitchen. I then recalled the incidents of the mill fire, and determined to find out what it all meant.

Mr. Atkinson then consulted Prof. Ordway, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who explained that steam combines with and takes up other gases, its own volume lifting or raising them, thus becoming a carrier of combustible vapor and flame to any thing combustible situated over the fire.

The best thing to extinguish burning fat or oils or oily waste is sand; and it would be a prudent thing to have buckets of this material standing in shops where flames of this character are liable to originate.

J. S. Barber celebrated Christmas by extracting sweetness from the side of his house. Last summer a swarm of bees took lodgment between the weatherboards and plastering, filling the space with honey.—Ontario Observer.

A Physician's gift to humanity.

Weak men restored to perfect manhood by the Great Australian remedy, free. Address Box 1904, San Francisco, Cal.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE**THAT HOUK REWARD.**

Detective Norris Heard From—What He Says About the Case.

Some days ago THE TIMES published the true facts, in connection with the arrest of the notorious Lou Houk in this city in 1884 by Marshal, then Deputy Sheriff, Gard. A detective named Norris had been given the credit by the Eastern press for the capture, and in the article it was necessary to state that Marshal Gard not only made the arrest, but failed to get the reward of \$5000 which had been offered for Houk's capture. Norris having paid him but \$50, although he promised to divide fairly. Norris has been heard from, as well-informed, but has sense enough to keep his mouth shut about himself.

Keeps His Mouth Shut.

Detective Bosquai, who went to Ven-

ture, to interview Kingsley, the safe-cracker, returned yesterday morning. The fellow refused to talk, but stated that he had been in Los Angeles for some days. He is a big Swede, quite well-informed, but has sense enough to keep his mouth shut about himself.

Fruit Trees.

Large orange trees, all guaranteed true to name and quality, two-to two-year-old improved softshell walnuts, various kinds of figs—White Smyrna, first choice, Brown Smyrna, Brown Ischia, Large Black, Bunker, 25¢; Black Silk Liner, 35¢; 10c star Serape, 50¢; Pineapple prunes, plums, apples, two-year-old root grapes, almonds, olives, all California grown, and true, as represented. New orchard fruit at very low prices, by JAS. STEWART, P. O. Box 52, Downey.

THE BEST remedy ever used.—I take pleasure in writing that I have used Eucalyptus Extract for nervous headaches with excellent effect in acting instantly. I also use it for rheumatism, etc., and apply it immediately, a few drops entirely healing it. It is the best remedy I have ever used.

W. H. KLUSSMANN, Maynard, Cal.

HORSE-RADISH—Sauerkraut. Limburger.

W. Stephens, Mott Market. Telephone 731.

GROUP WHOOING COUGH and bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. Wholesale by Haas, Baruch & Co. and all retail druggists.

A GREAT LOSS.**\$10,000 Millinery Stock on the Market at the Public Gain.**

More trimmed hats by half than the season demands; an aim to realize on a million stock quickly. Winter styles in fine quality of trimmed hats and toques offered for sale at \$0.50 and \$1. Many of the same kind having been sold before Christmas for \$2.50 to \$5. This sale is not the regulation catch-penny humbug, but is a genuine clearance of winter millinery regardless of first cost.

Children's Fur Felt Hats, trimmed with cord, \$1.50.

Children's Felt Hats, trimmed with ribbon and pins, reduced to 75¢ and \$1.00 to sell them at once, regular price being \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Our lady readers in need of millinery will do well to take advantage of this sale. Everything in the millinery line goes: fancy feathers, ribbons and jets—all less than first cost price to make room for the new spring stock at

MOZART'S MILLINERY, 200 S. SPRING ST., bet. 2d and 3d.

Heng Len's Closing Out Sale.

Goods at less than cost to import them, consist of Silk Dress Patterns, Embroidered Dressing Gowns, Shawls, Table covers, Caskets, Jewelry, Elephants, Silk Umbrellas, Fancy Screens, Bronze Jewelry, Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, etc. Also Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Ladies' Street Furniture.

PHYSICIANS recommend Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron for broken-down constitutions.

TRY Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron, and you will get well and fat.

D. Godfrey Beaumont. Special attention given to the treatment of catarrh of the nose and throat, bronchitis, and all lung troubles; also diseases of the eye and ear. Office, 138½ S. Spring st.

WILLIAM C. AIKEN, architect, Room 12, Burdick Block.

DRINK DELICATE CHAMPAGNE. H. J. Woolcock, Agent.

FRANK X. ENGLER, Piano maker, tuner and regulator, 316 W. 2d.

All: Men

SUFFERING FROM

Nervous Debility

Lost or Failing Manhood!

Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Mental Worry, Personal Weakness, Loss of Memory, Despondency, and all other Diseases of Mind and Body produced by youthful follies and over-indulgence, quickly and permanently cured:

—BY—

DR. STEINHART'S

ÉSSENCE OF LIFE!

THE GREAT VITALIZER!

PRICE, \$2.00 per Bottle or 6 bottles for \$10; or in Pint size at same price. Call or write for full information.

SPECIAL and infallible specifics also prepared for Gout, Rheumatism, Gleet, Syphilis and other diseases.

All communications strictly confidential and private. Office hours: From 9 to 4 p.m.; Sundays from 10 to 12.

BEST IN WORLD

CHEAP FOOD

Large Sales.

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ELEVENTH YEAR.

HERE IS THE ★ PRINCE OF PREMIUMS

GEN. GRANT'S MEMOIRS!

(TWO VOLUMES.)

Original \$7.00 Edition
FOR FIFTY CENTS

When purchased on our Combination Plan.

NEVER HAS A BOOK had such a sale in the United States as General Grant's Memoirs. Over 600,000 copies have already gone into the homes of the rich, but the subscription price of \$7.00 has placed it beyond the reach of people in moderate circumstances. If 600,000 people have been willing to pay \$7.00 for Grant's Memoirs, there must be a couple of million people in the United States who want them and will jump at the opportunity to buy at the low figure here offered.

We will send you General Grant's Memoirs, publishers' original edition, best paper, cloth, green and gold binding, hitherto sold by subscription for \$7.00,

For 50 cents! for 50 cents! Absolutely only 50 cents!

and absolutely a proposition such as has never been made in the history of book publishing. The two splendid volumes of Grant's Memoirs, of which 600,000 copies have already been sold—not a cheap edition, but the best—for 50 cents; PROVIDED you send your subscription to the SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR for one year, and also a year's subscription of \$6.00 for the COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, the brightest and cheapest of the great illustrated monthlies, itself equal to the best \$4.00 magazine.

If, however, you have Grant's books, the COSMOPOLITAN's offer will permit you to take instead—

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS, two volumes, sold by subscription for \$5.00.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S MEMOIRS, two volumes, sold by subscription for \$5.00.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S MEMOIRS, sold by subscription for \$3.75.

All of these are bound in cloth, green and gold, in the same style with Grant's Memoirs. The COSMOPOLITAN and WEEKLY MIRROR are sent postage prepaid, but the postage on the books, at the rate of half cent, must be remitted with the order. Gen. Grant's Memoirs, 50 cents, 48 cents; Gen. Sheridan's Memoirs, 48 cents; Gen. McClellan's Memoirs, 50 cents, 45 cents; Gen. Robert E. Lee's Memoirs, 50 cents, 48 cents; or books can be sent by express at the expense of the subscriber.

Sent at once the price of a year's subscription to the COSMOPOLITAN, and a year's subscription to the SATURDAY TIMES and 50 cents for a set of memoirs—\$5.00 in all—which add postage on the particular set of memoirs selected. Thus:

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Sherman's Memoirs, (including postage) The Cosmopolitan and the Saturday Times, all for \$5.42

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McClellan's Memoirs, (including postage) The Cosmopolitan and the Saturday Times, all for \$5.26

Lee's Memoirs, (including postage) the Cosmopolitan and the Saturday Times, all for \$5.28

WITH THE DAILY TIMES
IN THE CITY:

Grant's Memoirs, delivered by carrier for 3 months, all for \$7.00

Or the Books, delivered, all for \$14.20

Cheap editions and reprints have been frequently offered by periodicals as premiums to subscribers,

But Never Before

has an original subscription offered on best paper and in cloth binding (sold at retail at \$7.00) reduced to 50 cents—probably less than the cost of the binding alone—and presented to the readers of a magazine or paper upon receipt of 50 cents. Such a sum as never before could afford to make it unless he wished to present a magazine which he felt sure had only to be introduced to retain its permanent place on the family book table—a magazine just as interesting to the young boy or girl as to the oldest grey-head.

THE COSMOPOLITAN

gives in a year 150 pages of reading by the ablest authors in the world, with over 100 illustrations by clever artists, a magazine whose field is the world; and as the true test of merit is success, its growth from 16,000 to over 100,000 copies within the past three years, best attests its worth.

Another Combination.

We will furnish the COSMOPOLITAN and the SATURDAY TIMES, together \$3.50

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS! send a postal card to the Times-Mirror Company, Los Angeles, Cal., or to the Cosmopolitan, Madison Square, New York City, for a free sample copy of the Magazine. Send all orders and remittances to

The Times-Mirror Company,
Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.ALESSANDRO!
Rapidly Coming to the Front.

We no longer hear the inquiry:

Where is Alessandro?

Now the people know it has become the objective point of all those looking for a home among the Orange Groves of Southern California, where both health and profit are assured. Of the 21,000 acres nearly 10,000 acres have been sold; 5000 acres are or will be planted this season.

A Town Has Been Started,

Hotels are open; a bank is talked of. Hundreds of families are today living at Alessandro enjoying all the comforts of a home. See Alessandro for yourself; you will never regret it. Buy your tickets direct for Redlands. Call on

Theodore Clark, Manager Land Department Bear Valley Irrigation Co.

OIL WELL SUPPLIES!

Boilers, Engines, Drilling Ropes, Pipe etc

Eastern-made Drilling Tools.

The only establishment on the Pacific Coast that can furnish everything connected with drilling or pumping oil wells.

Santa Paula Hardware Co.,
SANTA PAULA Ventura Co., Cal.

A SKELETON IN COURT.

Sensational Feature in the Porter-Wise Trial.

Expert Testimony of Drs. Maynard and Kurtz in the Case.

The Details of the Operation Related by Capt. Haley.

A Fair Amount of Business Transacted in the United States Court—An "In-correctible" Before Judge Smith—New Cases—Notes.

The trial of the damage suit brought by Miss H. R. Porter against Dr. K. D. Wise for alleged malpractice was resumed in Department Three yesterday morning and occupied the attention of Judge Wade and the jury all day.

The examination of Capt. Salisbury Haley, who was upon the witness stand when court adjourned on Thursday afternoon, was proceeded with and he detailed the circumstances surrounding the operation, which he witnessed, corroborating his client, the plaintiff, in many particulars. On cross-examination the attorney admitted that he had agreed to accept a contingent fee in the case, viz: Two-ninths of the amount of damages awarded by the jury.

Dr. H. H. Maynard was then called to the stand and remained there all afternoon; his answers to the hypothetical questions propounded to him did not tend to assist the plaintiff's case, however, in any marked degree.

A sensational feature of the day's proceedings was the introduction of a skeleton, which was laid upon a table in front of the jury box, for the purpose of illustrating the structure of the knee bones.

At the close of the witness's testimony Dr. J. Kurtz was called, but after he had been asked a few questions court adjourned for the day. The trial will be resumed this morning.

NOT AT INCORRIGIBLE.

In Department One yesterday afternoon Judge Smith heard the application of John Meyer of Burbank for the committal of Joseph Zimmerman, a thirteen-year-old boy to the State Reform School at Whittier. It was shown that the boy had, upon the death of his mother in Minnesota seven years ago, been adopted by an uncle named Henry Herberger, who brought him out to this State about six months ago. While Herberger was making a home for his family near Burbank the lad went to work for Meyer, but a few days ago the latter discovered that his little six-year-old daughter had been tampered with by the boy, and he, therefore, sought to have him committed to Whittier. It was shown, however, that the boy was not usually vicious and was certainly not incorrigible, Judge Smith refused to send him to the Reform School, and ordered him discharged from custody, his uncle having promised to keep him out of mischief in future.

On the petition from W. G. Bradshaw et al., for change of grade on Second street between Main and San Pedro streets, we recommend the acceptance of the bid of J. H. Drain, to-wit: Curbs, 40 cents per linear foot; paving, 27½ cents per solid foot; sewer, 9¾ cents per linear foot; manholes, \$600 each; tanks with lampposts, \$600 each, and the necessary resolution of award be adopted.

On the petition from W. G. Bradshaw et al., for change of grade on Second street between Olive street and Grand avenue, we recommend that the same be referred to the City Engineer.

Recommend that the Pacific Railway Company, notified in the Street Superintendent to place its tracks near on Figueroa street between Pico and Washington streets on the official grade, and to pave between their tracks and two feet on each side thereof, with the same material that the other portion of the street has been ordered paved with.

Recommend that a wooden crosswalk be placed across Second street on the west line of New Main street in accordance with the motion of Mr. Sunander.

Recommend that Orange avenue be roaded up from Washington street north.

Recommend that the Street Superintendent be instructed to place the earth approaches to all bridges in such condition as to receive the least injury from rain storms.

Recommend that the City Engineer give the Street Superintendent the lines of the alley between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets and Main and Hill streets.

Recommend that the petition from G. U. Brubaker et al. for the abatement of a nuisance existing on or near the property of L. D. Dore et al., located on the corner of Main and Montrose streets, be referred to the City Attorney and Health Officer.

On the petition from G. Tubbs et al. for the opening of Sixteenth street, between Maple avenue and San Pedro street, we recommend that the petition be granted and the City Engineer instructed to pave the new street.

Recommend that the petition from the Wilmington Transportation Company to be allowed to replace a hitching-post in front of their office, No. 130 West Second street, be denied.

On the petition from Mrs. C. Wilson, asking for the passage of an ordinance prohibiting hacks and other vehicles from standing on or near between Main and Broadway, we recommend that the City Attorney prepare an ordinance prohibiting hacks or other vehicles for hire from standing between Main and Broadway, on First and Second streets, between the hours of 8 o'clock a.m. and 6 p.m.

On the petition from H. W. Crabbe et al. for a crosswalk to be laid on the north side of Main street across Hill street, we recommend that the Street Superintendent be instructed to place the earth approaches to all bridges in such condition as to receive the least injury from rain storms.

Recommend that the City Engineer give the Street Superintendent the lines of the alley between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets and Main and Hill streets.

Recommend that the petition from G. U. Brubaker et al. for the abatement of a nuisance existing on or near the property of L. D. Dore et al., located on the corner of Main and Montrose streets, be referred to the City Attorney and Health Officer.

On the petition from G. Tubbs et al. for the opening of Sixteenth street, between Maple avenue and San Pedro street, we recommend that the petition be granted and the City Engineer instructed to pave the new street.

Recommend that Jefferson street be roaded up by the Street Superintendent at such points as he deems necessary between Main and San Pedro streets.

California Patents.

Messrs. Hazard & Townsend furnish the following complete list of all the patents issued to residents of California for the week ending Tuesday, January 12:

Zither, C. Buckner, San Francisco, assignor of one-fourth to M. Stein.

Cuff-holder, J. C. Culley, San Francisco.

Pruning implement, R. H. Dixon, Santa Rosa.

Sash balance, S. N. Goldy, San Francisco.

Clip for rope tramways, A. S. Hallie, San Francisco.

Pulverizing mill, E. I. Nichols, San Francisco.

Ore-feeder, J. R. Russell, assignor of one-half to F. C. Keller, San Francisco.

Filiter Peter Stone, Los Angeles.

Water elevator, A. L. White, Suisun.

Experiment in Fertilizing Orange Trees [A. F. B. in Covina Argus.]

In your issue of January 6 you give some facts about fertilizers. I will tell you what I have done. Last winter I put about twenty pounds common stable manure, well rotted, around my orange trees 5 years old and plowed it in, and around other trees five pounds of fertilizer manufactured in Los Angeles, called "Phosphate," and I find that during the past year the trees having the manure around put on good growth and came out in the fall in a healthy, good green color, while those having the manufactured fertilizer grew about four times as much and seemed to use the fertilizer all up. They now have a rather sickly green color tending to the yellow. I believe the manure was the best, as it will last longest. The manure cost nothing, the fertilizer 10 cents to the tree, and the oranges are nice on the manured trees. Now I have five tons of guano which I will plow in around the trees, using perhaps fifteen pounds to the tree, and shall put in about thirty to forty pounds of unrotted manure around the same trees. I put manure on last winter. I shall tell you how they come out if you care to know next fall.

I would like to hear the experiences of others on this subject; it would be invaluable to many.

I forgot to mention that the manured trees were in a very sandy soil, while the others were in a richer sandy loam.

The O'Callaghan's Troubles.

John O'Callaghan, the Irish book agent, who has had more or less to do with the police department of this city, was again in the Police Court yesterday, and Justice Owens gave him \$20 or twenty days in the chain gang for being drunk and disorderly the night before.

On looking over the judgment book the Court found a "boater" for fifteen days against O'Callaghan's name, so this gives him \$30 or thirty-five days for his last spree.

Asks to be Released.

At a congregational meeting of the First Presbyterian Church held January 21, 1892, a letter was read from the pastor, Rev. J. L. Russell.

The letter asked that the pastor be released from his pastorate.

The congregation thereupon passed a resolution asking the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation according to request of Mr. Russell.

The Presbytery is expected to meet January 27, to act on the matter.

A resolution regretting the loss of the pastor was adopted by the congregation.

LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1892.

PRICE: 1 SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS.
BY THE WEEK, 3 CENTS.

POLICEMAN KNOCKED OUT.

Officer Hill in Collision with a Cable Car.

Police Officer Hill, who has charge of the Spring and First street crossings, and spends the greater part of the day assisting ladies and children across this dangerous thoroughfare and jerking up rapid drivers, met with a painful accident at 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The danger squad, as Officer Hill is called among his intimate friends, was about to rush to the assistance of several ladies, when he noticed a team dashing down the street at a speed prohibited by the city's ordinances, when he slowed up just in time to get in the way of a cable train from the East Side that was dashing around the curve at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Before he could get out of the way he was thrown down and his head was badly cut.

He was taken to the police station, where his injuries were fixed up by Dr. Bryant, and in a few minutes he was back at the crossing attending to his duties just as if nothing had happened. A number of people who noticed the bandages on the long officer's head gathered around him and offered all kinds of sympathy.

OLD MAN FRENCH.

More Complaints Made at the Police Station.

Later Developments Put the Old Reproductive in a Worse Light, if Possible, Than the First Accidents.

As the investigation into the old man French sensation progresses the ancient wretch's depraved instincts grow more disgusting, and yet it seems that the proper authorities are unable to put the old sinner where he can do no more harm.

A sample of old man French's letters to a 12-year-old girl was given in The Times the other day, and since the doings of French were made public quite a number of people have come to the front with information regarding his doings.

As near as can be learned he has kept a room for the express purpose of entertaining little girls. He keeps one in his employ all the while, and uses her as a kind of procress. She invites other girls of her own age to French's room, and it is said that he has been known to strip and debauch three or four girls at the same time.

When they do not go to his room willingly he pays them money or bribes them in some other way. His letter-writing mania is evidently of recent date, for he was never known to write letters until a month or so ago.

For a long time he kept lodgings in the southeastern portion of the city, and it is supposed that he could carry on his nefarious practices by enticing little girls who lived with their parents in his house, but now that he is rooming at various places he has to go out on the streets for his victims.

French's wife left him several years ago and took up her residence in the northern part of the State. The old man kept their daughter with him, and about two years ago, when she was about 14 years of age, she got into a scrape and French kicked her quite a row, and Hume Officer Wright was induced to take charge of the case.

Since then French has been in the habit of visiting Officer Wright and consulting with him about the reformation of young girls. The old fellow in several cases has talked with Officer Wright about girls that he was taking to his room, but what his object is is a mystery, for it is very certain that he does not care to reform any one.

IT WAS TO SAVE IRELAND

THE BOLD FRENCH INVASION DURING THE WAR OF '98.

Gen. Humbert's Exploit with a Thousand Sons of France—in a Two Weeks' Campaign He Nearly Turned the Tide of Irish Events.

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ARLY one afternoon in August, 1798, three large warships suddenly rounded a promontory on the coast of County Mayo, Ireland, and cast anchor close to shore in the harbor of the town of Killala. British colors were flying at the bows of each vessel, and some fishermen, busy with their nets on the beach, looked upon the occurrence as being so fortunate and unexpected that they hastened to carry the news to the chief dignitaries of the region. It was during the rebellion of 1798, and not a few patriots, as well as loyalists, were ready to welcome the strong arm of the government to put an end to the disastrous civil war, just as at its height. The excited fishermen ran straight to the castle of the Protestant bishop of Killala, Dr. Stock, and promptly on receipt of their news two sons of the bishop, accompanied by the port surveyor, hastened to the beach and put off in a fishing boat to greet the officers of the men-of-war.

In a few minutes the town was astir awaiting with mingled curiosity and anxiety the result of the visit of the volunteer envoys to whom could well be supposed a contingent of England's majestic and invincible navy. Rumors that a sea armament hostile to British interests in Ireland was steering for those same or neighboring coasts had put the minds of all classes into a fever of expectation, and the divided feelings of the hour were indicated by the character of the assemblage that stood on Steeple Hill, overlooking the bay, watching the issue of events. Foremost in the throng was the local British magistrate, Capt. William Kirkwood, who led a body of loyal yeomanry and a detachment of British regulars, accompanied by some officers of the garrison of Ballina, eight miles inland; the bishop and some of his clerical guests, while here and there were the leading men of the town and a sprinkling of young fellows of rebellious tendencies more or less openly avowed.

As time passed and no assuring message was received, Capt. Kirkwood handed his spymen to one after another of the bystanders known to be experienced in naval matters, and asked them to scan the mysterious vessels. When an old salt, who had fought under the greatest English captain of the time, declared confidently, "They are French, sir," Kirkwood turned to a suspected rebel, Neal Kerigan, who had just asked his opinion of the vessels, and with a meaning look said, "Ah, Neal, you know as well as I do."

The vessels were French in disguise. The civil envoys were promptly made prisoners when they jumped on the ship's decks, and boatsloads of men in the blue coats of the new republic of France, with extra arms to equip the insurgent peasantry, were put on shore without a moment's delay. Bushy and confusion followed the excitement awakened in the town. Capt. Kirkwood distributed his small force with an eye to defense and awaited attack.

Under cover of twilight a body of stalwart grenadiers, led by sharpshooters and guarded by fowlers, snaked through the streets of the town from the enemy's lines, and Kirkwood's men, offering but a weak reply, broke and fled to the shelter of the castle walls. After a spirited fight the castle barriers were thrown down and the surviving defenders gave up the struggle. Instantly a tall and resolute man, wearing a general's epaulettes, stepped amid the smoke of the courtyard and in commanding tones ordered the excited veterans to ground arms. He spoke to his troops in French and in the same tongue inquired of some of the people of the castle through an interpreter, for Bishop Stock. That prelate opportunely came forward and in good French answered in his own behalf.

"My word for it," said the leader of the invaders, "that neither your people nor yourself shall have cause to feel apprehension. We have come to your country not as conquerors, but as deliverers."

This, the first declaration on Irish soil of the purpose of the hostile army, came from the chief of the expedition himself—for such the speaker was—Jean-Joseph Hum-



ERIN'S FLAG ON TOP.

bert, a general of France. Meanwhile, an agile French grenadier had climbed to the roof of the Episcopal palace and torn the time honored British flag from its staff, flinging to the breeze in its stead a banner of green bearing a harp and the motto, "Erin go Bragh." The situation was then no longer in doubt, and nightfall found an invading army in bivouac around Killala, gathering strength from eager bands of inhabitants, who hastened to offer support.

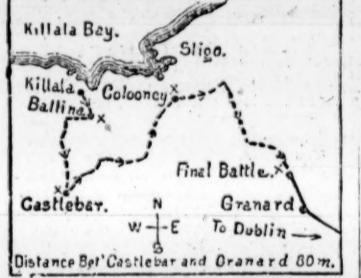
But if Gen. Humbert and his valiant grenadiers, ambitious to flaunt the banner of liberty and equality under the very throne of the Georges while their brilliant countrymen, Napoleon, carried it with more than patriotic zeal in search of conquest in the English realms of the orient, had affected a surprise on the coast of Ireland within striking distance of the seat of power, the British lion was not dozing. The insurrection was no new thing, nor French sympathy and co-operation a surprise. Three times within two years the hearts of the insurgents had been kindled and their opponents depressed by the outbursting of formidable expeditions by the French directory to invade Ireland. Three times had Irish hopes been blasted, three times English tremors relieved by the interposition of fate, and when Humbert landed at Killala not less than 150,000 regulars and militia stood ready to throttle aspirations for freedom on the soil of Erin at the tap of the tyrant's drum. The headquarters of one English division was at Galway, fifty or sixty miles south of Killala, and on the day following Humbert's appearance, the 23d of August, the commander, Gen. Hutchinson, set an army in motion northward. The next day, Aug. 24, the chief general in Ireland, Lord Cornwallis, put in motion another army on the march toward the invader and Dublin.

Meanwhile Humbert did not sit down and enjoy his cheap success. His task was

not alone difficult, it was bordering upon the impossible, not to say the Quixotic. He had brought in his three ships but 1,100 soldiers—the rest were to come from the insurgent ranks. Over 200 men were left at Killala as guards and garrison, and with about 800 French and 1,000 or more native auxiliaries Humbert took up the march toward Castlebar, the capital of Mayo, on Aug. 24, routing the garrison at Ballina on the way by an impetuous bayonet charge led by his favorite subordinate, Gen. Sarrazin. At Ballina further accessions of recruits swelled the ranks, although Humbert's stern discipline chilled the ardor of many a would-be revolutionist. Plunder and reprisal were vigorously repressed, and the suave Frenchman conciliated both Catholic and Protestant by stern, impartial rulings in the disputes between adherents of the orange and the green. On the 26th the little army started for Castlebar, with the certain knowledge that a large body of English awaited it. After a severe march over mountain and bog, part of the way a counter-march to deceive the enemy, a British outpost was fired upon at dawn on the 27th and sent scampering back to Castlebar with the news.

On the eve of battle Gen. Hutchinson was succeeded by his superior, Gen. Lake, an imperious and hardheaded commander, and about daylight Lake stood ready with 6,000 men and eighteen cannon to sweep the scoundrels and their rebel allies, the "coppies," off the earth. So certain was Lake that such would be the upset that he refused to make a plan of battle, and proposed to finish the business with a favorite body of his light horse known as "Fox Hunters." As usual after a dead sure thing had been put to proof, there was a list of might-have-beens to think over again the battle of Castlebar. Lake chose his ground—a crest commanding an elevation over which Humbert must pass, and formed three lines with artillery in the center, and with a cavalry reserve to wipe up the fragments at the close of the mele.

The British army was, in fact, so formidable that Humbert and his staff gave up the outset, and the daring leader decided to fight solely for honor's sake. Moreover, he would begin at once,



Killala Bay. Sligo.
Killala, Collooney, Ballina.
Final Battle.
Castletown. N Granard
W E To Dublin
Distance bet Castletown and Granard 80 m.

THE MARCH TOWARD DUBLIN.

was a happy thought. The attack was led by the whole body of Irish insurgents, who quickly burst in the enemy's outposts, and elated at their success dashed for the British guns. At fifty yards the cannon opened, a swath was cut through the column of unsuspecting assailants, and to be brief, the "rebels" were out of the fight for the rest of it. Then up marched Sarrazin's grenadiers with a tread as firm as though the gaping cannon were but toy imitations. On they went with fixed bayonets, to be treated as their unfortunate allies had been, and like them to disappear. But not for good. A third attack was made with equal ill success.

Seeing that the British did not follow up their fortunes Humbert took hope and ordered an assault along the whole front, spreading his men to cover the ground so that he had but one line, in all about 600 bayonets. The British were surrounded at the spectacle that they began firing at every one for himself. At the opportune moment Sarrazin ordered a double-quick and his men, in an impetuous rush and with a wild warcry, gained a cover in close range of the British lines and began a deadly fire on the artillery. Suddenly all gave way, the infantry fled, the artillery was deserted, the invincible British horsemen ignored the programme. Lake had cut out for the rear, and fled to the rear, unmindful far more of his own people than they had of the enemy in honest battle.

A bridge leading to Castlebar and the streets of the town were stubbornly defended by the British, but the fury of the French knew no bounds, and they swept the field, compelling Lake to flee for his life.

With difficulty Humbert prevented a massacre by his Irish allies in revenge for atrocities previously done by Lake and his followers. To conciliate the people, Humbert proclaimed a republic in the provinces of Connacht, wasting valuable time in organizing a government, and then headed for Dublin. On the route lay the fortified post of Granard and a vast army of insurgents in the provinces roundabout were banded together to join him; the moment Granard fell. But learning that Lord Cornwallis awaited him on the path with a large force, Humbert set out on Sept. 3 to make a detour through Sligo and Leitrim and avoid his opponents for the moment.

On the 8th of September he was brought to bay with a day's march of the goal by Lake's reorganized army, Cornwallis being at hand with another strong column. The French saw the hopelessness of their case, but Humbert again preferred honor to life and ordered an attack. At the moment of collision Gen. Surrazin caused his division to ground arms and submit. Humbert, in a fit of anger at this treachery, commanded a double quick charge, and threw himself, sword in hand, into the midst of the British Dragoons. A terrible battle ensued, French and Irish yielding only with death. Humbert was overpowered and taken before Cornwallis. The valiant Frenchman was soon allowed to return to France, and, after fighting in Napoleon's Austrian wars, was sent to Hayti to suppress the negro rebellion. On the death of the French commander there, Gen. Leclerc, Humbert made love to his widow, Napoleon's beautiful sister, Pauline, and for this pre-emption—he was of plebeian origin in the haughty emperor exiled him to Brittany. He subsequently escaped to America and led a Creole detachment in Gen. Jackson's army. At the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, he helped defeat the very same men who had destroyed his during little band in 1798.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Capons in California—Exceptional Opportunities to Rival Them.

[George Q. Dow in Rural Life.]

Capons in the climate of New England require from ten to twelve months from date of hatch to develop their full weight and reach their best condition, but with the climate that is to be found in California I should think that they would grow much more rapidly, especially during the winter months, and be in condition for market by the time that they were 8 months old.

It is the cold and damp weather that we have east that retards the growth of all our poultry, and this element does not exist in many parts of California. To those people who have never practiced caponizing, I would say that the operation is of the most simple nature, and with the proper tools, can be performed by a boy 10 years old. Of course it is like everything else, the more one does the faster he can do it, but so far as requiring any experience to do the work it is entirely unnecessary, as the tools now made do it perfectly and only need to be guided. California certainly offers exceptionally fine opportunities to raise magnificent capons, and every one who keeps poultry there should caponize their birds, whether they intend them for market or home consumption.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

A LEAP FOR LIBERTY.

DARING ESCAPE OF FOUR UNION PRISONERS NEAR CHARLESTON.

They Jumped from a Moving Train, and Traveled Through Swamps and Over Mountains to Tennessee—Story of Capt. Drake, One of the Number.

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N the morning of Oct. 6, 1864, a party of 600 captive Union officers were put on board of a train of box cars to be transported from the jail yard at Charleston, to prison quarters at Columbia. Among the number was Capt. J. Madison Drake, of the Ninth New Jersey volunteers, who had been a prisoner of war five months and an inmate during that time of three different prisons—Libby, Macon, Ga., and Charleston. Although he had been foiled in many attempts to escape he resolved on one more effort, and having had a little warning of the trip to Columbia was prepared for any emergency that could favor the enterprise. The story of his adventures, in breaking guard near Charleston and reaching Knoxville, Tenn., after forty-nine days of wandering, is told in the history of the Ninth New Jersey, recently published.

Drake induced three fellow prisoners to join him, Capt. H. Todd, Eighth New Jersey; Capt. J. E. Lewis, Eleventh Connecticut, and Capt. Alfred Grant, Nineteenth Wisconsin. While the train was crawling slowly on toward Columbia the bold projector of the scheme managed to remove the gun caps from the nipples of the muskets of several guards on the car where the four friends were, and as soon as dusk came on the party at a signal took their daring leap. They landed in a cypress swamp on Congaree river, and found themselves waist deep in water and mud. A volley of shots from all the guards followed the fugitives, but no one was hurt, as the train was running under good headway. A night and a day were passed in the swamp, and although the barking of dogs and shouting of men indicated that pursuers had been sent out, the runaways were not disturbed. The second night a bright new moon arose, and they started on a systematic journey toward the Union lines in Tennessee.

Before leaving Charleston one of the party had found a school map of South Carolina and with this guide a course had been studied out. They decided to hug the swamps and woods by day and at night use the fields and roads, and spend as little time as possible in sleep until the mountains of North Carolina were reached. Their chief landmark in South Carolina was the Wateree River. On the morning of the second day the fugitives struck a high road, and a milestone told them they were within twenty-seven miles of Columbia. Alarmed at this discovery they hastened toward the river and were soon further alarmed by the barking of dogs, apparently in pursuit. They then took to the swamp and remained all day in hiding. With some difficulty they got out of the jungle at nightfall and shortly came across a patch of sweet potatoes and enjoyed a good feed.

At the end of a week their rations had all been consumed, and even their cooking utensils had been lost in a stampede that occurred one morning when a party of horsemen surprised them at breakfast. The wild food of maize, grapes, persimmons and berries, and raw corn from the stalks produced greater evils than hunger, and in desperation the wanderers began to think of foot to the exclusion of all else. Capt. Drake says that in these times they hardly yearned for the government "hard tack" and the contractor's beef they had so often anesthetized the mouth and the camp.

But fortune will favor the bold, and one night, as they halted on a roadside to deliberate whether it should be a quest for bread or for a road to liberty, a dark form came shambling along the road, and in the moonlight they saw at a distance that it was an old negro with a basket on his arm. With

TOO FULL FOR EXPLANATION.

To get home was a passion that made the heart bleed, and other wounds and smears were for the time horizon to be borne but not avoided. The journey was resumed in spite of the storm.

When the fugitives drew near the Union lines the danger of capture increased, for a cordon of mountain rangers patrolled the region to head off any fortunate ones who got thus far on the journey homeward.

The mountains were simply barren wastes, the few cabins had to be shunned, and the only food to be had was wild game, which the rifles of the "Iviers out" brought down.

In the uplands the poor fellows were hounded by "rangers," and in the valleys

mounted Confederates dashed about on all sides.

At length the party reached the vicinity of Bull's gap, a railway pass through the mountains, and guarded by Union troops as an outpost of Knoxville. The chief scout announced that the gap was fifteen miles from the foot of the hill, whence it was first sighted, and that once reached the refugees would be safe. The news stimulated the men anew, and they started down the mountain with their eyes riveted on the gap for fear, as Drake says, it would take wings and flee. Alas! alas! The unexpected happens in war nowhere else.

The gap didn't exactly take wings and flee, but the ubiquitous Gen. Breckinridge, with an army at his back, fell like a thunderbolt upon the Union garrison at the pass, defeated and routed the entire force and hurried them backward at mounted double quick pace toward Knoxville; and presto the gap was closed in the very face of the yearning eye, broken bodied pilgrims.

Think of it; at the end of those terrible weeks of endurance and suffering to find a hostile army springing across the path at a bound, and its scouts and patrols beating every byway and bush in the region for the luckless strays of the fleeing enemy.

A young woman of the mountains volunteered to scout toward the gap and bring news to the refugee camp. She simply learned that Breckinridge was sweeping the country of Union troops and marching upon Knoxville.

At the same time it was discovered that a band of Confederate partisans were on the trail of the fugitives, and to escape this new danger they found comparative shelter in a ravine. Two of the men who escaped from the car with Drake, Capt. Todd and Grant, ventured out to obtain rations, which were sadly needed, as they were all living on dry corn. During the night mounted men attacked bivouacs and the refugees scattered, every man for himself. Drake struck out wildly, having no guide but the firing of the assailants, and determined to get as far as possible from that. He ran and stumbled until he was compelled to halt and pull a stub from his heel, and then for a moment a sense of his awful situation overpowered him with despair.

Yesterday so near the realization of his wearisome hopes and then suddenly cast adrift, alone in a strange region, with one mile all about him and starvation staring him in the face. In this plight some of the party found him, and with the fresh vitality of these spirited mountaineers to encourage and sustain him he set out again for the Union picket lines, up the Holston river.

At the end of a day they fell in with a cavalry patrol and were once more under the protection of the stars and stripes.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

To Oil a Harness.

[California Cultivator.]

Take the harness to a room where you can unbutton it and separate the parts completely. Wash each part well in lukewarm water, to which has been added a little potash. Scrub well with a brush until the grease and dust have been removed. Work the pieces well under the hand until they become supple. Let it not oil until they become soft. Let the parts dry where they will do so slowly. When yet a little moist, oil. For this use cod-liver oil.

It is the best for the purpose. Besides if you were to use neat's foot, the rats and mice are your enemies at once, while they will not touch a harness oiled with cod-liver oil. Give a good dose to all parts, then hang where the harness will dry slowly.

In localities where it is difficult to haul stable manure clover has long been used as its substitute. If the clover is plowed under year after year it furnishes the nitrogen needed for a wheat crop. But it must be remembered that the clover plant, while taking nitrogen from the air, does not furnish any mineral matter save what it gets from the soil. A dressing of mineral manure with clover will therefore keep land fertile for an indefinite period of time.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

and enjoy his cheap success. His task was

ions the prospects of the runaway prisoners began to brighten. But they were not out of the woods by long ways, as the sequel proved.

Striking and significant episodes are often remembered and noted in after years, and a narrative of this kind generally seems made up of streaks of luck, so that the hard lines are obliterated and one almost fanciful such an adventure would be a pastime. But if the pen could record the literal bloodmarks, the groans of pain, the sighs of the weary and fainting heart, the gnawings of hunger, the sudden alarms and paroxysms of fear, and the thousand and one daily and hourly experiences of such a secret journey, the sin of envy would not follow the perusal of these columns. Most people would lay the story down and conclude that a week's camping out by a mountain lake or along some bushy trout brook was rough enough for all purposes. It is amusing and even inspiring to light upon such incidents as the wide eyed negro and his vanishing "pone," the sweet potato find, the pursuer-chasing the fugitive into the hands of friends and the chivalrous "Johnny Reb" warning them to cross the river to safety ground.

Meanwhile there are gaps to be filled in. Drake had been five months in prison before he started on the journey. His single shirt was threadbare from its six months' wear; his blouse was in tatters, and his trousers only reached down to his knees. His boots had given out on the tramp and been abandoned, and he was barefooted and bareheaded as well. The party had reached the mountain region between North Carolina and Tennessee, and the cold, stormy weather of winter was upon them. Two days after the company of "Iviers out" joined them they awoke in a mountain cabin to find the ground covered with six inches of snow. Drake says that his heart sank within him when he looked out on that snow, but it was not through misgivings about venturing out in it with his naked, bleeding feet. No; he was afraid the new recruits would find some excuse for delay—as in truth they did—which would mean risk of discovery and recapture.

Meanwhile the party had reached the vicinity of the gap, a railway pass through the mountains, and guarded by Union troops as an outpost of Knoxville. The chief scout announced that the gap was fifteen miles from the foot of the hill, whence it was first sighted, and that once reached the refugees would be safe.

At length the party reached the vicinity of Bull's gap, a railway pass through the mountains, and guarded by Union troops as an outpost of Knoxville.

The great majority of this excess

must be taken to Jackson Park by steamboats

THE FIGHT ON BERRY.

The Trouble in the San Diego Custom-house.

The Collector Says He Is Not Worried Over the Situation.

A Statement of the Controversy from Mr. Berry's Standpoint.

He Says the Difficulty All Arose Over the McCarthy Matter, and is Satisfied Nothing Will Ever Come of It.

During the past few weeks there has been considerable space in the newspapers devoted to what has been denominated the San Diego customhouse fight, or rather the fight against Collector Berry of that place. The latest contribution is the following Washington special to the San Francisco Chronicle dated the 20th:

The night being made on Collector John B. Berry, of San Diego grows hotter every day, some of San Diego's prominent citizens having taken a hand in the matter. The principal trouble grows out of the recent arrest of D. O. McCarthy on the charge of smuggling horses from Mexico. McCarthy was arrested three times and each time dismissed, and since then two men named Eddie H. Lallings and Mexican Jim, who were the principal witnesses for the prosecution, have been arrested for perjury. McCarthy has forwarded letters claiming that his arrest was the result of malicious prosecution, and in this statement he is backed by judges, lawyers, bankers and business men who ask for Berry's release.

Those letters of complaint have been received by both California Senators and Congressmen Bowers, but so far no action has been taken and the attention of the President has not been called to it. Mr. Berry, it is thought, will make the defense that the charges against him are made on purely personal grounds, from malice, and that an investigation will prove what he has said.

COLLECTOR BERRY INTERVIEWED.

Collector Berry came up from San Diego last night on a business trip, and was interviewed by a Times reporter. Mr. Berry was shown the article above quoted, and in answer to questions made the following statement:

These reports from Washington do not disturb me in the least. I have fingers enough on one hand to count all the informants D. O. McCarthy and son can find in San Diego in their defense. As an evidence of my innocence at the best of times up to me at Washington I may refer to the fact that yesterday I received from the Secretary of the Treasury an appointment as disbursing agent of the \$50,000 appropriated for the quarantining station at San Diego. Two years ago, as editor of the Union, I exposed a gang who were conducting the business of the county of San Diego and the Whaler Inn, the latter school seems to have been conducted. When I seized the horses recently on McCarthy's premises I disturbed pleasant and profitable business relations that had subsisted for years between McCarthy and his Mexican friends, who have been raising horses and cattle for the United States market and exchanging them for McCarthy's merchandise. The records of the horse buyers in both countries, it is from these two sources, show that all the opposition to me comes. I can well afford that kind of opposition. I claim to enjoy the confidence and respect of the best people of San Diego, and I don't care for the rest.

It seems that Special Agent J. F. Evans' report of my recent visit to the San Diego custom district of San Diego did not suit everybody. Mr. Evans is thorough in his methods, and has been too long in the Government service as special agent to be either superficial or indiscreet. He made a thorough investigation at San Diego. I don't know what he reported to the department, but I'm sure he reported the facts. Since those who are interested in him for what is alleged to him reported might have been wise to have withheld their abuse until they had found out what he did report. The Union of San Diego first abused me for what he was reported as saying, assuming, it is true, that the Marshals and his deputies and District Attorney Cole. I do not know that that the Chronicle gave Mr. Evans as authority for what was published on this point. I do not know that Mr. Evans will bear me out in saying that I made no complaint of the Marshals and his deputies to the court. They would increase the demand for country and suburban property.

They would be free from dirt in summer and mud and ruts in fall, winter and spring.

They would bring every farming community closer social relations.

They would make an evening's drive a pleasure instead of a vexation, as it is now.

They would do away with the absurd poll-tax and supervisor system in places where it is still in use.

They would be, in short, the best possible investment to the taxpayer if built and cared for by the national Government and paid for by a national tax.

All these they would do unless expense goes for naught.

stock. All his fences are on the north side of his ranch, and they all converge to a gate through which every thing that comes from the south or Mexican side, by way of McCarthy's, must pass into the United States. Now, under these circumstances, and with regard to the passing and watering of stock that prevail between McCarthy's store, it is to be marvelled at if the Messrs. McCarthy and Yorba should occasionally find it mutually profitable to become temporarily oblivious to the distinctions of *tum* and *meum*, also to the existence of the international boundary line and the customs revenue laws that apply upon either side thereof? But to return to the subject of the seized horses.

I have stated, Yorba claims two of them. He has admitted under oath that one of these, and the most valuable one, was brought across the line to McCarthy's place in July, 1891, and has been there ever since. He says he loaned this horse to a stableman, McCarroll. But the tariff law nowhere authorizes the free importation of stallions for breeding. Such importations are forbidden by the law and the decisions. Just what Yorba will claim as to the other one remains to be seen. He has made affidavits since the seizure that are not consistent with his claims, but that point arises from the fact that he does not understand our language and it is difficult for him to swear accurately in a foreign tongue.

"Eh! What?" he exclaimed.

So Lallings lost its operator, and Tansbury found his wife.

RALPH HENRY BARBOUR.

What Good Roads Would Mean. [American Farm and News.]

What would good stone roads all the year round mean to the American farmer? The answer to this question is not necessarily a speculative one. Good roads are to be found in Europe and in certain localities in this country and Canada. It is not to be questioned that the effect on the American farmer as a rule would be about the same as it has been in the favored localities, and judging from the experience of those communities which have been blessed by good public highways we may mention the following as some of the desirable results which would follow their general adoption:

They would make it possible for the farmer to take advantage promptly of the highest market, no matter at what season of the year.

They would save him days and weeks of time which he wastes every year wading through the disgusting mire of dirt roads.

They would reduce to a minimum the wear and tear on wagons and carriages.

They would lessen the expense in keeping horses in working order, and vastly less horses would be required in a county to perform the farmers' work.

They would require less expense to keep them in repair than of the dirt roads.

They would keel easier for a team to pull several tons over their smooth surface than to drag a wagon through the mud.

They would afford ready communication with the outside world at all times of the year.

They would spare the farmer many vexatious and nervous strains.

They would practically shorten the distance to the local market.

They would increase the demand for country and suburban property.

They would be free from dirt in summer and mud and ruts in fall, winter and spring.

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Shipping of Tomatoes. [Azusa Pomotropic.]

C. E. Needham of Glendora has been shipping tomatoes to Chicago the past two or three weeks. Last week he shipped forty crates of twenty pounds each. They are packed in boxes holding five pounds each, and sell them to wholesale dealers at \$3 a crate, or 15 cents a pound. Some of the first shipped brought \$8.25 per crate. Last year they were as high as \$8.50. Mr. Needham has shipped about eighty-five crates and may get off as many more. They net him 6 cents a pound on the vines. Rather expensive vegetables for the Chicagoans, as they will probably retail at about 25 cents a pound.

The California Fruit Grower says that I have no doubt that Special Agent J. F. Evans' report of my recent visit to the San Diego custom district of San Diego did not suit everybody. Mr. Evans is thorough in his methods, and has been too long in the Government service as special agent to be either superficial or indiscreet. He made a thorough investigation at San Diego. I don't know what he reported to the department, but I'm sure he reported the facts. Since those who are interested in him for what is alleged to him reported might have been wise to have withheld their abuse until they had found out what he did report. The Union of San Diego first abused me for what he was reported as saying, assuming, it is true, that the Marshals and his deputies and District Attorney Cole. I do not know that that the Chronicle gave Mr. Evans as authority for what was published on this point. I do not know that Mr. Evans will bear me out in saying that I made no complaint of the Marshals and his deputies to the court. They would increase the demand for country and suburban property.

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They would bring every farming community closer social relations.

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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22.—A dispatch from New York gives Bradstreet's returns of the clearings of the principal cities of the United States during the week ending today, and comparison with the corresponding period last year, as follows:

City.	Amount.	Per cent.	Increase or Decrease
New York.....	\$ 8,000,000	17.2	....
Boston.....	97,339,00	3.7	....
Chicago.....	100,000,00	17.6	....
Philadelphia.....	69,380,00	2.1	....
St. Louis.....	22,111,00	1.8	....
San Francisco.....	14,433,00	1	....
Baltimore.....	16,111,00	16.1	....
Cleveland.....	16,000,00	5.9	....
Pittsburgh.....	15,000,00	12.5	....
Kansas City.....	10,250,00	43.4	....
Minneapolis.....	11,512,00	24.2	....
St. Paul.....	4,723,00	19.9	....
Denver.....	4,944,00	24.2	....
Omaha.....	1,850,00	42.1	....
Portland, Or.....	1,850,00	6.5	....
Salt Lake.....	1,790,00	8.2	....
Tacoma.....	1,291,00	43.5	....
Seattle.....	872,00	14.2	....
Los Angeles.....	711,000	5.8	....
Total leading cities in U. S.	\$ 20,170,000	12.5	....

The local markets showed no change of importance today.

Money, Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—MONEY.—On call, easily; closing offered at 2 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER.—42.0.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—Steady; 60-day bills, 4.84; demand, 4.85%.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The stock market was steadier today. Each branch of the list was a leader for a while, the granglers following the coolers and the Vanderbilts coming after the granglers. The close was quiet and firm with most of the list small fractions better. Omaha is up 2%; Sugar, 2; Northwestern, 1%; Missouri Pacific, 1 per cent.

Government bonds were steady.

New York Stocks and Bonds.

[In the quotations below, where two sets of figures appear, thus: "Central Pacific, 34-84%", the first figures refer to the noon quotations, and the last to the closing quotations.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

Aitchison, 41%-42%; Or. S. L., 304 Am. Cot. Off., 354; Pac. G. & S., 104; Am. Express, 114; C. & G., 37-38%; C. & S., 64; Full, 114; G. & S., 20; San. G. & S., 60; Reading, 1-40%; R. G. W., 37; C. B. & Q., 107%-108%; R. G. W. firsts, 77; Del. & Lack., 142%; R. G. firsts, 17%; D. & R. G. pf., 45%; St. P., 804; St. P. & O., 46-48%; Terminal, 15%; T. & P. & C., 12-13%; U. S. Exp., 47-47%; DRIED BEER HAMS—12@13%; SALT BEEF—13@14%; LARD—13@14%; N. Pac., 24%-24%; U. S. 2nd exp., 10%; N. W. pf., 67%-67%; U. S. 2nd exp., 10%; N. W. pref., 143%; N. W. exp., 113%; W. St. L. & P., 14%; N. W. 1st exp., 12%; W. St. L. & P. pf., 12%; N. W. Am., 10; W. U., 82%-82%; Or. Imp., 87; Lead Trust, 10%; Or. Nav., 87.

*Bid. *Ex-dividend.

New York Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

Alice..... 135 Iren Silver.. 150 Mexican.... 200 Ontario, 400 Reading, 1-40%; R. G. W., 69%; C. B. & Q., 107%-108%; R. G. W. firsts, 77; Del. & Lack., 142%; R. G. firsts, 17%; D. & R. G. pf., 45%; St. P., 804; St. P. & O., 46-48%; Terminal, 15%; T. & P. & C., 12-13%; U. S. Exp., 47-47%; DRIED BEER HAMS—12@13%; SALT BEEF—13@14%; LARD—13@14%; N. Pac., 24%-24%; U. S. 2nd exp., 10%; N. W. pf., 67%-67%; U. S. 2nd exp., 10%; N. W. pref., 143%; N. W. exp., 113%; W. St. L. & P., 14%; N. W. 1st exp., 12%; W. St. L. & P. pf., 12%; N. W. Am., 10; W. U., 82%-82%; Or. Imp., 87; Lead Trust, 10%; Or. Nav., 87.

Potteries and Eggs.

POTTERY—Hens, 6.00@6.50; young roosters, 6.00@6.50; old roosters, 5.00; broilers, 4.00; ducks, 7.00; geese, 1.00@1.35; turkeys, 1.62@1.80.

Eggs—Fresh, ranch, 20@21¢; eastern, 16@18¢.

Honey and Beeswax.

HONEY—Extracted, amber, 6@6½¢; comb. new, 14@16¢.

BEESWAX—23@26¢.

Produce.

POTATOES—Ordinary, 65@85¢; fancy Northern, 1.00@1.25; sweet potatoes, 75¢ @1.25.

BEANS—Pink, 2.25@2.75; Limas, 2.50@3.00; Navy, small, 2.75@3.00; Garbanzos, 3.50@4.00.

ONIONS—75¢@1.50.

FRESH VEGETABLES—Cabbages, per 100 lbs.; 8¢@10¢; special brand, Pure Leaf, 3¢@4¢ higher all round; White Label, tierces, 6¢; Helmet, tierces, 10¢@12¢.

Dairy Products.

BUTTER—Fancy rolls, 67¢@68¢; choice, 62½¢@63¢; fair, 50@55¢; eastern, 30@37¢ per pound.

CHEESE—Eastern, 14@15¢; California, large, 18@14¢; small, 16@17¢; cheese-hand, 6@6½¢.

SAFETY MATCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—BAR SILVER—0.24@0.24¢.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—MEXICAN DOLARS—73½@73½¢.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—BAR SILVER—92½ per ounce.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Bar Silver, 42 9/16d; Consols, 93 13/16—18d; Bank of England discount, 3%.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—Closing—Aitchison, Topeka & Santa F., 42½%; Chicago Burlington & Quincy, 108%; Mexican Central, common, 21%; San Diego, —; Bell Telephone, 20%.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

Grain.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Wheat closed lower. The opening was 1/4c higher than yesterday's closing, and prices advanced 3/4c more, then declined irregularly 13c and the closing was 1/4c lower than yesterday. The receipts were 330,000 bushels; shipments, 49,000 bushels.

Closing quotations: WHEAT—Was quoted east, cash, \$1.12@1.12½c; May, 40%; C. & Q. Weak, cash, 37%; May, 40%; Oats—Easy, cash, 28½@29¢; May, 30%; Rye—Dull, 78.

BARLEY—Quiet, 60¢.

FLAX SEED—Quiet, 90¢.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—WHEAT—Demand poor. No. 2 red winter and spring, 7s 1d, steady.

—Demand—good for spot and active for futures. Spot, 7s 1d, steady; January, steady, 4s 6d.

Dry Salted Meats.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—DRY SALTED MEATS: Shoulders—quoted 4.50@4.75; short clear, 5.85@5.90; short ribs, 5.65@5.70.

Pork.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—MESS PORK—January, 11.50; May, 11.80.

Lard.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—LARD—Quoted steady; cash, 6.33@6.37%; May, 6.62@6.67%.

Whisky.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—WHISKY—Quoted 1.16.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—PETROLEUM—Closed at 62½¢.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—COFFEE—Options closed steady and unchanged to 10 points up. Sales: 12,500 bags; January, 12½@13%; February, 12½@13%; April, 13½@14%; May, 11.80; Spot Rio, steady, No. 7.13%.

SUGAR—Ready, steady. Refined sugar, quiet.

Copper—Weak, quiet.

LEAD—Easy; Domestic, 4.15.

TIN—Weak; Domestic, 19.72¢.

Hops—Firm; Pacific, 20@21¢.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—WOOL—Steady; domestic fleeces, 30@31¢.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—CATTLE—The receipts were 7,000; the market closed steady; good to choice steers, 4.25@4.75; others, 3.30@3.50; stockers, 2.00@2.75.

PIGS—The receipts were 32,000; the market closed steady; prime hams and bacon, 4.00@4.10; prime heavy and baconers, 4.20@4.35; light, 4.20@4.35.

Sheep—The receipts were 5000; the market was active to steady; ewes, 3.50@4.10; mixed, 4.50@4.85; wethers, 4.90@5.50; westerns, 5.10@5.50.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—[Special to THE TIMES.] The vegetable market is quiet. Choice onions are firmer. Potatoes are in large supply and the demand is weak. Green peas, string beans and green peppers command fancy prices. The tomatoes in the market are of poor quality.

The fruit market is fairly active at quotations. Three carloads of oranges and two of apples arrived yesterday.

Dried fruit is without any change in price. It is in a little better demand.

The butter and egg market is weak. Provisions are plentiful and the demand is light.

SAFETY MATCHES.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22.—WHEAT—Was easier; buyer, seasons, 1.75¢.

BARLEY—Former; buyer, seasons, 1.10¢; seller, 9½@9½¢.

FRESH FRUIT.

PERSIMMONS—2½@3½¢ per box.

GRAPES—35¢@37½¢ per box for common; 1.00@1.50 per box for good to choice; Siskiyou, 1.00@1.75 per box; Lady apples, 75¢@1.25 per box.

CRAN APPLES—75¢@1.25.

PEARS—4½@5½¢ per box.

LIMONS—Mexican, 5.00@6.00¢ per box. CALIFORNIA—75¢ per box.

LEMONS—Sicily, 6.00@7.00¢ per box; California, winter, 5.00@6.00¢ per box.

ORANGES—California, winter, 5.00@6.00¢ per box; Los Angeles seedlings, 1.00@1.50; Los Angeles navels, 5.50@6.50¢ per box; Florida seedlings, 2.50@3.00; Riverside and Diamond navels, 2.00@3.50; Japanese, 1.50@2.75 per box; Mexican, 1.75@2.00 per case; Florida, 5.00 per box; Valencia, 5.00@6.00 per box.

BANANAS—1.50@2.50 per bunch.

PINEAPPLES—6.00¢ per dozen.

CHERRIES—Cape Cod, 9.00@11.00 per box; Cultivated Pacific, 9.00@10.00 per box.

LEAVES—Sicily, 1.00@1.25 per box.</